THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 201

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, 16, and 18.

Russian Capital Bombed; U. S. Aid on Artery Asked; Draft Meddlers Assailed

The World's Day—July 23, 1941

Russia: Moscow Bombed for Second Night

Moscow was bombed for the second night, this time by a Nazi force of 150 airmen. Although a number of persons were stated to have been killed and wounded, the Russians declared that nothing of military importance had been hit. [Page 6.]

Germans claimed that the Russians were falling back the whole length of the front, but they failed to mention the names of new places gained.

German Finnish troops were stated to have made heavy gains on the northern front east of Lake Ladoga.

South of Kiev 92 Russian tanks were destroyed, according to Berlin. German, Rumanian, Hungarian and Slovak troops were said to be continuing their drive on Kiev.

Russian communiqués reported no change of importance in the battle front.

New England: Tobin Would Amend Artery Bill

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin proposed an amendment to the $10,400,000 central artery bill whereby 50 per cent would be contributed by the Federal Government. [Page 2.]

Post-war America will have to provide work for 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 unemployed and solve other problems even more difficult than beating Hitler, Dr. Truman Kelley predicted before a Harvard conference. [Page 2.]

First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard was engaged in stiff training program at Southboro. [Details and pictures: Page 4.]

Bakery drivers' strike of Greater Boston was deadlocked over arbitration issue, with strikers declining. [Page 5.]

The World Peace Foundation announced its support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. [Page 5.]

Washington: Marshall Raps Service Meddlers

Gen. George C. Marshall denounced organized efforts "by countless outside forces" to have draftees petition Congress against extending the service of selectees and National Guardsmen as sabotage of a dangerous character.

Secret police for the Navy was voted by the Senate 41 to 14 in a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish a secret detective force. The measure was returned to the House for concurrence in amendments.

An island in the Galapagos group off Ecuador has been leased from a private owner to an American corporation to raise cattle, conduct mining and fishing operations, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, disclosed.

The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation authorizing a $585,000,000 expansion of Naval shipbuilding, ship repair, and ordnance manufacturing facilities.

An investigation of the progress of naval shipbuilding was ordered by the House Naval Affairs Committee after reports that Naval shipbuilding had fallen 20 per cent below estimates in the last six months.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, recommended to the petroleum industry that it build a pipeline from mid-continent oil fields to the East, following Congressional approval of permissive legislation.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, outlining a program for peace, said a post-war association of nations, powerful enough to guarantee disarmament and equal economic opportunities, must be found.

President Roosevelt declared at his press conference that the Japanese Government had imposed censorship on cable and radio communications, but declined to state whether he believed this a forerunner of a new aggression move.

Air and Sea: Frankfurt, Mannheim Blasted

Frankfurt and Mannheim, important German communications and industrial centers, were bombed by the RAF for the second consecutive night. Berlin admitted that a large number of bombs were dropped. RAF bombers returned for daylight attacks, presumably on the Channel coast ports.

No losses during night operations were reported by the British. Germany claimed to have shot down 15 British craft.

British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison warned Londoners not to "forget the possibility of a gas attack on Britain," and to expect "further and possibly heavier air attacks."

In Europe: Nazi Consuls Detained on West Point

Expelled Italian diplomats, held six hours aboard the United States transport West Point after arrival at Lisbon, were released but their German colleagues were detained. Release awaits arrival of American consular officials from Germany across the Portuguese frontier. Those from Italy have already crossed safely.

Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Popoff left Rome for Venice on the way home following a three-day official visit to demonstrate Italian-Bulgarian amity.

A powder warehouse at Seville, Spain, exploded. No information was given out as to the cause of the explosion.

Americas: Ecuador Reports Border Fighting

Guayaquil, Ecuador (AP)—Official Ecuadorian reports said there had been fighting on Ecuador's southern frontier with Peru since 2 a. m. today.

In the Orient: French Reported Yielding to Japan

Sweeping Japanese demands for concessions in southern French Indo-China, possible springboard for an attack on Britain's naval stronghold at Singapore, have been virtually accepted by the French, according to Far East dispatches. [Page 9.]

Failing a diplomatic conquest, Japan is seen by observers in Shanghai and London as poised for an attempted occupation of the French colony. Bases already are held by Japan in northern Indo-China as a result of earlier French concessions.

Washington and London kept each other informed. Australian dispatches reported an understanding for defense of democratic interests in Indonesia.

Middle East: French Destroyers Escape Armistice

Three French destroyers arrived in Toulon, France, from Syria, apparently having left before the Franco-British armistice was signed. The armistice provided that French ships in the vicinity of Syria were to be turned over to the British.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Census Blamed By G. O. P. For New Districts

Republican leaders assert lax count by tabulators Democrats appointed is responsible for loss.

Massachusetts Democratic leaders were blamed today by G. O. P. forces for the State's loss of one of its 15 Representatives in Congress under the required reapportionment of the State for the 1942 election.

Senator Jarvis Hunt, of North Attleboro, Republican floor leader, charged that inaccurate census-taking by tabulators appointed by Democratic officials was responsible for the failure of the State to maintain sufficient population to retain all present 15 Congressmen.

The Republican leader headed the senatorial forces seeking approval of a reapportionment plan under which 10 Republicans and four democrats would be elected to the next Congress. At present, the Massachusetts delegation includes nine Republicans and six Democrats.

Today's battle in the Senate was expected to be one of the most spectacular of the year.

Democratic Plan

Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader, made a strong bid for adoption of a Democratic reapportionment plan under which the delegation would probably contain seven Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Senate debate opened when Senator Hunt laid at the door of the Democratic Party the blame for Massachusetts' loss of one Representative in Congress.

The North Attleboro Legislator said the reapportionment is based upon the 1940 national census, which was taken just before a national political campaign by census takers appointed by Democratic Congressmen and Democratic officials.

Come Home to Roost

The plan, he said, is really "Democratic chickens coming home to roost."

He said that charges have been made that whole streets were left

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Welles Pledges Nation To Join Postwar League

Hull aid cites need of economic and political justice and security for all peoples.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The United States Government is ready and anxious to begin immediate collaboration with all free nations in the creation of an international postwar order that will insure economic and political justice and security to all peoples.

Stressing that now is the time to begin preparation for a better day, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has declared it imperative that "some adequate instrumentality" be set up for the time when the world will turn to the task of restoring law and order.

The Acting Secretary, speaking at the dedication of a new wing of the Norwegian Legation here, said that it was unbelievable that the world would not return to the ideal of an association of nations committed to the common good of all peoples.

Roosevelt Views

Great importance is being attached here to Mr. Welles' remarks, as they are known to be in accord with President Roosevelt's own view on America's international obligation. It also is felt that they foreshadow a determination by this country to play a major role in the establishment of the postwar world.

Particularly significant, according to informed comment here, was Mr. Welles' high praise of Woodrow Wilson's effort at the end of the World War to insure international justice and order.

Despite the suspicion with which many Americans still regard the League of Nations, the Acting Secretary of State laid the blame for the League's failure, not on the ideal behind the body, but on the selfishness and lack of wisdom of persons both here and abroad.

In the frankest denunciation of the Anglo-French post-World War Governments yet made by an official of the United States Government, Mr. Welles charged that the League had been used by "certain powers" to advance their own ambitions and to maintain the status quo, thereby disregarding the intentions of President Wilson.

The Secretary's condemnation of the "...nd selfishness" on the part of the League's opponents in the United States was equally forthright and indicates, in the opinion of many, that the present Administration is determined to drive through to its post-war goal with more political sagacity and boldness than did its World War predecessor.

Bid to Americas

Mr. Welles' specific bid to the "citizens of the free American republics" to join their efforts in the establishment of a machinery for postwar reconstruction has recalled to mind frequent reports that Washington contemplated the setting up of a Pan-American League of Nations which would be roughly modeled after that in Geneva, and which would be expanded to include all nations.

Regardless of the mechanism used, no lasting peace could be established, the Acting Secretary averred, unless it were based on equal economic opportunity for all nations and were accompanied by the abolition of offensive and the limitation of defensive armaments.

Text of Welles speech: Page 10.

Army With Ideas Aims for Peace

An army equipped with ideas—out of which a free and democratic world will be built after the defeat of the dictators—is today intensifying one of the most important offensives in this war-torn world.

Plans for the peace that is to come are gaining increasing popular attention. Basic requirements of this peace are drawing intensified study by statesmen of the free governments.

United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' outline of a new international order can be studied against the rich background of plans that seek an end to dictatorship and tyranny. Some of the major proposals are summarized by a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor on **Page 13.**

U. S. Set to Counter Japan; France Yields to Tokyo? Canada Arsenal for RAF

Vichy reveals negotiations are under way for Japanese 'protection' of Indo-China.

Knox predicts new move of aggression in the Pacific — Welles to talk to envoy.

By Randall Gould

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 23 (AP)—It was officially disclosed tonight that negotiations for technical Japanese "protection" of French Indo-China are underway both at Vichy and Hanoi after what French authorities said were British troop concentrations along the Malaya and Burma borders of Indo-China.

In Washington the Japanese Embassy said today it had received a report, which lacked official confirmation, that Japan and the French Vichy Government had reached an Indo-China agreement.

Berlin's Dienst aus Deutschland, commentary close to the Foreign Office, said there had been an "exchange of views" among Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo concerning Indo-China.

Newspapers in German-occupied Paris charged that Gen. Georges Catroux, an active Free French leader, was cruising off the Indo-China coast directing an increasing flow of de Gaullist propaganda, and that the British, Free French, and Chinese were conferring, presumably with a view to a division of Indo-China and Thailand.

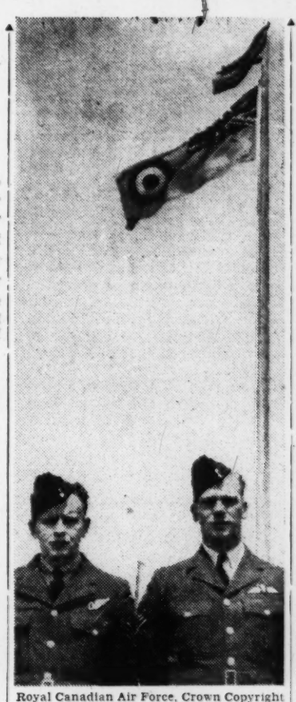
In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Parliament today:

"I welcome this opportunity to state that the alleged designs of Great Britain in both these countries are entirely non-existent."

Authoritative quarters said the United States and Britain were keeping each other fully informed on the Far Eastern situation.

The Chinese Foreign Office in Chungking published the text of a British note informing China that recognition by the Nazi-Fascist bloc of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime would make no difference in Britain's Far-Eastern policy, including Chinese independence.

In a special Tokyo message to Wang Ching-Wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared today "there has been no change whatever in Japan's foreign policy, or in her policy toward China."



Royal Canadian Air Force, Crown Copyright

Symbol of Air Supremacy

The standard of the Royal Canadian Air Force flies throughout Canada, symbolizing the Empire's rapidly growing air power.

Cabinet Only 'Front'?

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

As Far Eastern developments centering on Japan build toward a situation of explosive but as yet undefined possibilities, the relations of Tokyo's new Cabinet to the Army and Navy become of primary significance.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye's third Cabinet retains the façade of a civilian Premier. His retention highlights the abandonment of a truly "responsible" Cabinet tradition in Japan, where the Army and Navy in recent years have dictated policy.

Prince Konoye probably would not be Premier today save for one not very heartening fact. Japanese repeatedly say there is no one better in sight. Since Prince Konoye's avowed program—centering, like that of his immediate predecessors, on the aim

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The full attention of the United States Government was on the Far East today as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox warned that Japan appeared ready for new aggression "very soon" and as Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles prepared to canvas the situation with Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

These developments came as the capital pondered President Roosevelt's warning that the imposition of radio and cable censorship in Japan was significant. This was emphasized today by Mr. Welles who, asked to comment on the Far Eastern situation, said that he could do no better than to stress the President's statement of yesterday.

Adding to the gravity of the situation was word from the Japanese Embassy here that Tokyo and Vichy had reached an agreement over French Indo-China. Although details were lacking, it is assumed that the agreement was favorable to Japan's expanionist plans.

Knox Sees Threat

At his press conference today, Mr. Knox did not hesitate to predict a new Japanese move nor to add, in answer to a question, that the United States Navy was ready to back up America's Far Eastern policy.

"There'll be some movement out there—and very soon," Mr. Knox said. "There is no question about that. But I doubt if anybody here knows whether the movement will be toward the north or to the south."

To counter any Japanese move, Washington has already begun to put into effect the first steps in a comprehensive program of increased American pressure on Germany's Far Eastern ally.

The abortive Nazi putsch in Bolivia is considered a tip that Germany's next move as soon as Hitler can free himself from the grip of the Russian armies is intended to cut out the South Atlantic and throw a Nazi dominated bridge from the Iberian peninsula to the bulge of South America. It is probable that behind a veil of secrecy, American warships and troop transports have long since been on their way to defensive positions.

Attitude Changes

The heaviness of the international atmosphere has already had a marked effect on Congress where resistance to the idea of extending the 12-month selective service period seems to be collapsing and there is revived talk of changes in the Neutrality Act. The President is believed to have discussed this possibility with Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Tom Connally (D) of Texas, second ranking member of the same committee, in a meeting at the White House yesterday.

According to unofficial information the idea of lifting the ban on American flag ships to Britain was at least temporarily abandoned to avoid any possible interference by this issue with the selective service extension matter now under way.

Both America's foreign and domestic defenses against future Axis strategy have been carefully overhauled within the past few days. The President lunched yesterday with Bernard M. Baruch, key man in control of America's industrial effort during the last war, and presumably went over with him both the present status of organization here today and prospective changes to eliminate friction and promote efficiency.

Eyes on Japan

The most immediate threat is believed to be Japan. Under German pressure for action to restore the momentum of world Axis advance, the Island Empire is believed on the verge of new adventures. The unofficials closing of the Panama Canal to Japanese merchant ships was just the first move in a series of countermeasures which have long been prepared here for such a contingency.

Countermeasures against a German movement across the South Atlantic are also well under way. Besides whatever secret military measures are being taken—which may include establishment of new American bases along the coast of South America — Washington has already delivered a sharp warning to Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain by hinting at the stoppage of Red Cross food relief to his starving subjects.

Further and probably of much greater importance, Washington has been diligently improving its relations with Gen. Maxime Wey-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Dominion's Pilot Training Tops Estimate

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who is flying over Canada to inspect its air training and air defense program.

OTTAWA, July 23—Under the urgent pace set by the accelerated air war in Europe, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is today turning out airmen at twice the rate originally planned for this time.

Since for military reasons the number of airmen the Royal Canadian Air Force is turning out under the air training plan cannot be disclosed, its contribution to British air power can best be measured by its growth.

Of this there can be no question, however: a huge segment of British air power unquestionably resides in Canada. With the increased tempo of British air raids upon Germany, the RCAF stands increasingly as the instrument of the air wrath which Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his recent stirring speech warned the totalitarian powers was to sweep over them.

Canadian air power is of increasing potency for it is disclosed that Royal Air Force pilots are constantly asking for Canadian observers and gunners in their planes on raiding missions. This is in addition to the separate contribution the RCAF is making to the air war with its own units.

67 Schools Operating

The Air Training Plan launched in Ottawa in December, 1939, is now operating 67 schools of the 83 planned to be finished by September, 1941, according to a statement of the Director of Public Information. This includes RAF and RCAF units in the Dominion. The Air Training Plan has over 116 establishments of all kinds and operates about 100 air fields.

Under an accelerated plan announced from an entirely unofficial source on Oct. 3, 1940, a goal of 25,000 pilots a year was set. Though the exact increment of this goal, or whether it has been exceeded cannot be disclosed, official quarters do say that the rate at which the plan was stepped up to achieve this estimated figure can be vastly increased.

This acceleration is very much to Canada's credit since by and large the Air Training Plan is the Dominion's "oyster." The estimated cost of the Air Training Plan is now $824,000,000, of which Canada will bear a share of $531,000,000. This is a considerable financial load for the Dominion whose population does not exceed that of New York State. Canada provides 80 per cent of the students who are all volunteers.

Recruits flock to the Air Training Plan from all over the British Commonwealth for air training. Australians, New Zealanders, Straits Settlementers, Newfoundlanders, and members of British colonies in the Argentine, in China, in Mexico and Peru, are among the sources of pilot material.

Thousands of boys have come from the United Kingdom, too, to receive their training under peace-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Wage Limits: Britain Asks Labor's Aid

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—With the danger of inflation looming ahead, the Government today issues a memorandum primarily intended to enlist British trade union co-operation in establishing a price stabilization and wage policy which will enable the country to continue fearlessly the tremendous unproductive expenditure demanded by the war.

Whatever the outcome of the appeal, the new "white paper" which follows discussions of the Trade Union Congress and the British Employers' Confederation comes at an opportune moment when claims for wage increases are being made by miners, engineers, railwaymen, farm laborers and others. Various recent trade union delegates have held conferences which also indicate that unless an agreement on wage stabilization is soon effected it will have to be abandoned as a practical measure.

Stabilization of wages as both necessary and advantageous to all sections of the community is generally admitted as essential to prevent a "vicious spiral" of inflation. But divided counsels have hitherto prevented the Government from converting theory into practice.

Consistent Policy

The present "White Paper" is another attempt to convince the trade unions that the Government has a consistent policy which it is prepared to apply equitably. The necessity for reaffirmation is to be found in the past three months' developments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget speech announced that the Government intended to check price increases by a policy of stabilization which involved maintenance of the cost of living index at the present level, restriction of charges on the transport of coal, gas, electricity and "other articles in common use." During the three months much has been achieved, but the increased price of coal (due to the miners' wage increase), higher prices for unrationed foodstuffs, as well as the psychological effect of queues and continuous searches for substitutes, have caused some anxiety as to the next developments.

Compulsion Avoided

The Government's policy, according to the present memorandum, aims at preventing the inflation of prices by (1) heavy direct taxation so as to restrict spending capacity; (2) rationing of foodstuffs and clothing, and (3) control of prices through direct price fixing powers and the granting of subsidies. Simultaneously the Government appeals to industry to prevent rising costs of production and elimination of waste and inefficiency.

Repeating that any attempt to control movements for increased wages is impracticable and undesirable, the Government avoids compulsion and leaves the present machinery for collective bargaining and arbitration to continue functioning.

The memorandum obviously is directed towards the trade unions. Their preliminary attitude, as shown by the Trades Union Congress reply now issued, is not encouraging. This document maintains that the Government's economic arguments are similar to those put forward by Viscount Simon in December of 1939 and rejected by the T. U. C. last October.

The Government memorandum, it is maintained, is a veiled attempt to control the movement of wages and would result in inducing employers to refuse to grant advances, causing them to refer the requests to arbitration, whereupon the arbitrators would rule according to the Government pronouncement.

The statement in the memorandum which comes in for special criticism runs thus: "maintenance of wages and employers' remuneration at a reasonable level should be achieved as far as possible by improvement in the efficiency of production by the joint efforts of employers and working people." This, the T. U. C. maintains, places the workers at the mercy of inefficient management and throws the onus upon them of proving that output already has been increased or would be increased by granting the wage claim presented.

T. U. C. Admits Danger

The T. U. C. admits the danger of inflation, but sees prevention in the Government's still wider development of rationing and price control. It declares itself, however, unwilling to surrender its rights to secure a fairer adjustment of wages to profits, maintaining that the margin of profit in many sections of industry is "outrageously high," that a more equitable division of receipts between owners and workers is obtainable without in any way giving impetus to inflation.

This would amount in practice to the Government exerting more

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

First Train Rolls Over $1,000,000 Cutover

Wide World

Scene at the Winchendon, Mass., Ceremonies

Boston & Maine Railroad's Train No. 54, from Troy, N. Y., to Boston, is the first to roll over the new million-dollar cutover on the Fitchburg Line at Royalston, Mass. It is shown passing the observation train, from which road officials watch, as ceremony marks completion of one of the most difficult tasks of railroad engineering history. Four and one-half miles of track were moved to make way for the Federal Government's Birch Hill Dam project, by which the antics of the Millers and Otter Rivers will be controlled.

Winchendon hails moving of railroad: Page 5.

Victory in War Held Minor Task Compared to Post-War Economic Problem

U. S. Is Warned of 'Long War' In Which It Is 'About to Engage'

Victory over Germany in the "long war" in which America is "about to engage" will in fact seem a "minor task" compared to the reconstruction of a possibly broken-down post-war economy, Dr. Truman L. Kelley, Professor of Education, today told the Harvard Conference on Education and Democracy.

Facing the Country when the war is over, Dr. Kelley predicted, will be "a renewed and deeper American depression, with probably 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 unemployed."

He said the United States would find itself competing with a "Europe and Asia . . . impoverished and ready of necessity to glut the markets of the world with everything from toys to ships and stratoliners.

"The economic future is black, and must be in a world wherein isolation is impossible and where material and human resources have for years been turned to the destruction of the goods of life."

Failure to fight, he made clear, would mean a future "too black to specify."

"Roughly," Dr. Kelley said, a non-victorious peace "would be as bad as the regimentation and impoverishment of Japan or Russia, with the added tribulations imposed by Nazi overlords who more firmly believe in brutality . . . than did the Spaniards of the Inquisition."

He spoke before an audience of alumni of the Harvard Graduate School of Education in the Littauer Center, Harvard Yard. A lecturer, author, and educator, Dr. Kelley has spent many years studying the problems of adjustment to wartime activity.

He said he regarded the following propositions as "axiomatic":

1. "We must fight aggressive Naziism to the bitter finish, else an immediate or a languishing death awaits us."

2. "The economic consequences of the waste of war guarantee a serious following depression in which that nation will be hardest hit which adjusts most slowly to the lowered standards of living of its competitor nations.

"By implication this means that the democracies will be hardest hit because of their inherent sluggishness in making decisions and changing modes."

3. "The greatest problem, both near and remote, is that of national morale. . . . Not since pre-Civil War days has the disunity of the nation been so great."

Post-war adjustment will require "defense against the ills to which representative government is predisposed," Dr. Kelley declared.

The post-war economic system will doubtless see the passing of "certain long-standing practices," including the "laws and conventions which have given 'capital' its so-called rights," Dr. Kelley predicted.

Danish Ship Sails Under a New Flag

With the flag of Panama displacing that of Denmark and the words "Republica de Panama" painted on her sides, the former Danish freighter Jutta sailed from Boston today for an undisclosed destination.

The Jutta is the first of the Danish vessels seized in New England to be turned to active service, after being laid up 15 months.

Movement of the vessel was concealed, although the United States Maritime Commission, which took it over under the Ship Requisitioning act, has stated that the Danish cargo ships would operate in national defense trade routes.

In shipping circles it was considered possible that the Jutta and some other Danish craft might be assigned to carry supplies to the new United States base in Iceland. This could not be confirmed today, however.

In April of 1940, when Germany invaded Denmark, the Jutta, which was then at sea, raced to the refuge of a neutral harbor, arriving at Portland, Maine.

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Rewards Offered In Girl Slayer Case

The Lynn, Mass., Item today offered a reward of $200 for information leading to the arrest of the slayer of Miss Frances Cochran, youthful Lynn bookkeeper, last week. This supplements an offer of $500 approved last night by the Lynn City Council.

As Chelsea police took into custody a swarthy young laundry solicitor for questioning in connection with the brutal murder, State Representative Richard W. White (R) of Lynn, introduced legislation to make it possible for a city to offer up to $2,500 reward in a murder case. At present, cities are limited to $500.

By a Staff Photographer

School Children of Mason, N. H., Enjoy Arts and Crafts Under the Direction of Miss Helen Goodwin Crathern

1. Ruth Elliott, Betty Ann MacAskill, and Marjorie Abbott fashion the players for their first marionette show, "The Wishing Fairy."
2. (Up and to right) Clay modelers Ihrma Dulude, Charles T. Russell, Esther Elliott, Bennett C. Zeller, and Ruth Karella make tiny animals and pottery.
3. Carol Farrar looks on for inspiration as Roy Whittier hammers away at what sometime may be a graceful copper nut bowl.
4. Mrs. William Zeller, of Dunbarton, N. H., tries her hand at the potter's wheel under the direction of her sister, Miss Crathern.
5. Bennett Crathern Zeller catches a motif in the distant woodlands which he plans to transfer to paper under Miss Crathern's guidance.
6. Mason's youngsters board the old carryall for adventures at the Junior Workshop.
7. (Left to right) Sally Crathern Russell, Jean Barnes, Martha Farrar, and Julia Farrar paint houses, pussy cats, and rosy sunsets. Just above the opened drop-hinge doors in front of the cattle stanchions, which serve as easels, is the newly constructed marionette stage.

Coakley Set To Plead In Impeachment

Barring unforseen developments, Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councillor, will need only one week to present his defense against charges of "misconduct and maladministration" at the forthcoming Senate impeachment trial, the veteran Councillor said today.

He also said he would appear in person before the Senate on Aug. 5 to make his pleading to the 14 articles of impeachment filed against him by the House of Representatives. However, he would not disclose whether he will seek time for written answers to the charges which might require replication by the House Board of Managers prosecuting the case.

When a reporter asked the Councillor whether "unforseen developments" depend upon what they bring up in the Senate, Mr. Coakley said: "There is nothing they can bring up in the Senate, because they've got nothing."

Gambling Tax: Massachusetts advocates of heavier taxation of legalize dgambling on dog races shifted their attention to the Massachusetts Senate today following House passage of legislation boosting the State share of dog-race betting receipts to 8½ per cent.

At present, the State retains 3½ to 7 per cent, the amount increasing according to the size of nightly betting receipts. The tracks' share runs from 8 to 11½ per cent.

The Senate always has been the legislative branch opposing severe treatment of the race tracks. Observers believe the Upper House will turn down this measure.

The tracks insist that they cannot continue in business if the State tax is increased. On the other hand some legislators, including Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden, sponsor of the pending bill, contend the tracks are making huge profits and can pay heavier taxes.

Metropolitan District: Enlargement of the Metropolitan district to include 125 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns, as proposed by a special commission and conservation experts, was rejected by the House. The Lower Branch accepted an adverse report from the House Committee on Ways and Means.

At present, 38 cities and towns are included in the district. The purpose of the proposed expansion was to spread the cost of development of the Metropolitan park system over a larger territory and to develop as park facilities additional natural beauty areas.

Narrow Gauge: The House by a 46 to 44 vote rejected legislation to authorize State purchase of the roadbed of the abandoned Narrow Gauge Railroad from East Boston to Revere for $150,000. The roadbed would be used to relieve traffic congestion.

Spalding Appointed To Judicial Council

Governor Leverett Saltonstall today appointed John V. Spalding of Newton Highlands a member of State Judicial Council to succeed Charles J. McCarron whose term has expired.

At the same time the Governor appointed Charles F. Sprague of Swampscott to succeed Joseph H. Burke as member of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission and Alfred H. Hastings of Longmeadow to succeed James Connors as Trustee of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund of the Savings Bank Life Insurance System.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair tonight and Thursday, but with considerable cloudiness diminishing tonight; lowest temperature tonight about 70 degrees; gentle southwesterly winds.

For Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly fair tonight and Thursday preceded by considerable cloudiness and scattered showers in the higher elevations this afternoon and Thursday; no important temperature change.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly fair tonight and Thursday but with considerable cloudiness, clearing tonight; no important temperature change.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds with broken cloudiness tonight, diminishing Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	86	New York	77	87
Denver	66	95	Norfolk	73	80
Kansas City	82	101	Philadelphia	72	85
Los Angeles	65	82	St. Louis	78	98
Miami	75	98	San Francisco	54	73
New Orleans	76	87	Washington	70	84

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 23, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

Hide Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:39 p. m., height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 12:11 p. m., height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Tobin Calls for Federal Funds For Half Cost of Arterial Bill

Apparently convinced that the Legislature will not adopt the $10,400,000 Boston central artery bill in its present form, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today proposed an amendment requiring a 50 per cent Federal contribution before the work may be started.

Mayor Tobin proposed his amendment at a conference with a sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means composed of Representative Douglass B. Francis (R) of Newton, Representative Robert Backus (R) of Nantucket, and Representative Charles Roberts (R) of Framingham, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, also attended the meeting.

The Central Artery bill, which was approved by the Senate on a 22-to-11 vote, is now before the House Committee on Ways and Means. While the Legislature may give the bill a majority vote, it is anticipated that the Tobin forces cannot obtain the two-thirds majority necessary on this bond-issue measure required at the enactment stage unless the bill is considerably changed.

Mayor Tobin, in his amendment, also provided that the construction work under the measure would not be started until Gov. Leverett Saltonstall or his successor determines the appropriate time.

Earlier legislative defeat of Boston's $10,400,000 arterial highway bill was urged by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, as he warned against buying "a pig in a poke."

The warning was sounded in a letter sent to Massachusetts Mayors and Selectmen by Mr. Joyce. His action came after the Senate passed the measure to be engrossed on a 22 to 11 roll call vote. Three Senators were paired against the measure. Therefore, it appeared that the Federation is still holding the 14 Senatorial votes necessary to block the two-thirds majority required on enactment of the measure because of its bond issue provision.

Next action comes in the House of Representatives which probably will be delayed until the House Committee on Ways and Means studies the proposal thoroughly. It is understood the Committee now stands against the highway bill which is a Mayor Maurice J. Tobin substitute for his original $19,400,000 program.

"This is a dangerous bill," Mr. Joyce asserted in his letter. "If the Legislature passes this bill it votes to buy a pig in a poke and then abdicate.

On the Senate roll call every Senator but two in the five western counties was lined up against the measure. The favoring Senators included 11 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today," at the Harvard University Summer School. "Implementing Good Will in War-Torn Europe" will be discussed by Dr. Charles R. Joy, Commissioner of the Unitarian Service Committee. Following there will be questions and discussions from the floor. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Gothic Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on "New Tendencies in the Arts," illustrated, by H. W. L. Dana. In the large lecture room, Fogg Museum, at 2 p. m.

Free public lecture on American current events, by Prof. Max Lerner. The lecture will be followed by a question period. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Let us help you with your Summer entertaining. Ask for POUNDWORK
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Census Blamed By G. O. P. For New Districts

Continued from Page 1

out of the census and that many census takers were seen in taverns copying names rather than making an accurate census.

Senator Hunt defended the Republican-sponsored redistricting plan as the "logical and necessary way to redistrict the State if we are going to be fair."

Regarding the Democratic plan, he charged it "is so unfair that it ignores the rights of more than 3,200 persons because it omits the towns of East Brookfield and Upland."

Dolan Criticizes

Senator Dolan, as the leader of the opposition combating the redistricting plan, insisted, "it is unfair to blame the census taker," for the loss of one Congressman. He asserted that other States made such large increases in population that Massachusetts was bound to lose one Congressional seat because of its small population boost.

Attacking the Republican plan, the Democratic legislator said, "I think it is unfair and insulting to the intelligence of the people of the Commonwealth to bring out a plan that shows where the population in districts is as low as 270,000 and as high as 345,000 against the average figure of 308,000."

Furthermore, he criticized the plan as legislating out of office Representative George Holden Tinkham, (R) of Boston, because "he opposes the foreign policy of this country." In addition he denied Senator Hunt's charge that the Democratic redistricting plan omits East Brookfield and Upland.

Prior to the opening of the Senate debate, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, Majority Leader in the National House of Representatives, called upon independent Republican members of the State Legislature to reject the pending redistricting bill.

Children Play With Colors And Clay at Mason, N. H., Shop

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Before we even reached the brow of the hilltop, on which the quiet little village of Mason, N. H., snuggled cosily in the warm afternoon sunshine, we could hear the sound of hammer upon metal.

Clink, clink—clunk! Clang, clang—bang!

Could it be that we were approaching the old village blacksmith shop? Eagerly, we looked for the source of the sounds. And then, through the broad open doorway of the Coach House Workshop we could see—not a brawny smithy—but a group of happy, bright-faced school children, hammering away merrily as they fashioned silver bracelets, copper nut bowls, or brass desk sets.

Miss Crathern's Invitation

They had gathered there under the broad mellowed beams of the old hayloft in response to the invitation extended them by Helen Goodwin Crathern.

"Come over and work with me once a week," she had said. "We'll work and play, with color and clay."

To Miss Crathern, the Coach House Workshop is a youthful hope come true.

"I grew up here and loved it," she said. "Of late years, I've traveled here and there across the continent to other places of beauty, of scenic wonders, and of historic interest, only to return now to select Hill Top, the beloved place of my childhood at Mason, as the most satisfying place for a summer workshop, for a fellowship of artists."

And here also was the golden opportunity she had longed for—of doing something worth-while for her native town by giving the children the advantage of working in arts and crafts.

And so here, on Mondays, at the gay blue and yellow sign of "Hobby, the Horse," you'll find them in the junior workshop, painting gorgeous landscapes with water colors, fashioning clay with nimble little fingers, or hammering away diligently in metal craft—the future craftsmen of Mason.

By tearing down the partition between two large rooms, Miss Crathern has opened a spacious crafts room. And just beyond, back of the stalls the biggest surprise of all—"my lady's powder room," all spic and span, with the top part of an old mirror-backed sideboard turned upside down and fastened to the wall for those wishing to tidy up following an afternoon at the potter's wheel.

From its broad doors and windows, the workshop commands far-flung views of the wide countryside. Inside the workshop are found opportunities for many branches of craftsmanship—for drawing, painting, color design, flower arrangement, pottery, metal work, weaving, and rug making.

For beginners in the field of arts and crafts, there is promise of help and guidance. For others, there is promise of opportunity for service.

Little unassuming Mason today has become the center of a world of interesting things—if one knows when and where to find them.

460 Troops Boost Harbor Defense

Three battalions of selectees aggregating 460 men pulled into the South Station from Fort Eustis, Va., today, to bring Boston Harbor's coast defense facilities almost up to full wartime strength, it was announced at Army headquarters.

One third of the selectees were transported immediately to Fort Banks and the other two thirds to Fort Andrews, bringing the 9th Coast Artillery Regiment to full wartime strength and supplementing the striking power of the 141st Regiment that has been at full strength for some time.

The train bringing the selectees into Boston was 1¾ hours behind schedule, due to an engine breakdown in Rhode Island. The train was commanded by Lieut.-Col. James Hogan who was sent to Fort Eustis from Fort Banks to bring the troops to Boston.

WHAT

DO YOU EXPECT?

In considering fire insurance, every property owner should be deeply concerned in knowing just what he may expect for his insurance dollars. True, the first consideration is *safe* protection. However, there are other things which you should bear in mind if you expect to get a good full measure for your money. In this respect, Quincy Mutual—one of America's *strongest* fire insurance companies—offers you an excellent value.

1. Quincy Mutual is a *mutual* company—the oldest form of fire insurance protection in America. Unlike many companies, the profits are shared with policyholders instead of being passed along to stockholders. As a result, Quincy Mutual policyholders have saved more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—at least 20% of the cost of their premiums every year since organization.

2. Quincy Mutual prefers that its policyholders do business through local agents. For 90 years this method has been unusually successful. It places a man within easy calling distance of every policyholder. Moreover, it assures prompt, fair settlement of claims should fire occur.

Make sure you are getting the protection, savings and service that Quincy Mutual offers. Ask your local agent today for details on fire insurance for your home, your automobile, and your business property. Be sure to insist on a Quincy Mutual policy!

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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Why Does Your Car Act Up? Book Provides the Answers

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is that knock in your automobile engine a piston slap or a sticky valve? How about that hard starting motor every morning? Do the points need cleaning or is that jumpy start a slipping clutch?

These questions need not stump the motorist who has a copy of the 19th edition of "Dykes Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia" (Chicago: Goodheart-Willcox. $6.00) even though his professional knowledge runs to composing music rather than cleaning spark plugs.

If the car breaks down, there's an answer to every possible car problem in this book. If the points need cleaning, the average motorist can do the job himself by consulting this manual. Or he can find out how to test the electrical equipment, charge the battery, adjust the carburetor, remove the rear wheels or learn why the engine loses power, with no other instructor than this book published by the man who originated the first automobile supply business in the United States.

It's a hugh volume of charts, diagrams and detailed discussions to satisfy the most demanding mechanic or the most ignorant motorist. Every part of the mechanical equipment of an automobile is probed thoroughly, furnishing a complete library in one volume of the troubles, operations, adjustments and parts of a motor car.

The latest 19th edition includes 4600 illustrations and 17,000 lines of index. It is widely used in schools, due probably to the fact that its pages stress the importance of fundamental principles as well as actual repairs. Latest additions include complete and well illustrated instructions dealing with aircraft engines and diesels.

Two other challenging volumes recently appeared on the editor's desk. They discuss the automobile industry's economic problem number one . . . the used car, and the relationship of traffic safety to the national defense program. They are:

"Marketing Used Automobiles" by Theodore H. Smith, Ph.D., School of Business Administration, Fenn College Cleveland, published by the Bureau of Business Research of Ohio State University.

"Priority for Traffic Safety," circulated by the Automotive Safety Foundation.

Professor Smith's volume is the first book published dealing exclusively with marketing of used automobiles and is the result of two years research. It is particularly pertinent to the times since used cars are much in demand and the economic issues connected with this by-product of the motor industry are thrust into public focus.

There are 290 pages, 45 tables, 10 charts and chapters dealing with the history of the used-car problem, the supply of used cars, determining of values and a comprehensive checkup on the attitude of consumers towards the used car.

The Professor states that the first recorded sale of a used car was in 1896 when Henry Ford sold his gas buggy to Charles Aimsley of Detroit for $200 after having driven it only 1,000 miles. Believe it or not, dealers once considered it beneath their dignity to handle used cars. Then in order to hold the patronage of their customers they started selling their old cars for them, a practice which developed into the trade-in contracts.

"Priority for Traffic Safety" is a 60-page pictorial presentation of the various elements of traffic safety and their relationship to the defense emergency.

Four Nurses Rescued at Sea Reach U. S. on Navy Transport

NORFOLK, Va., July 23 (AP)—Their ship torpedoed some 400 miles off the coast of Greenland while en route to Great Britain, four American Red Cross nurses came home yesterday under the strong arm of the U. S. Navy with a vivid story of 12 days in an open boat in the North Atlantic.

Picked up July 5 by an American destroyer, they were taken first to a naval hospital at Reykjavik, Iceland, before coming here in a Navy transport commanded by Capt. Clarence Gulbranson.

The four, who sailed June 5 from New Orleans aboard a 7,000-ton vessel were Marion Blissett of Detroit, Mich.; Victoria Pelc of Auburn, N. Y.; Rachel St. Pierre of Boston, and Lillian M. Pesnicak of Albany, N. Y.

Their rescue was announced without details by the Navy July 9. Two others of the party were picked up and are now in a hospital at Londonderry, Ireland, but the Red Cross had no word of the other four.

During nearly two weeks in the open sea they subsisted on hardtack and meatballs doled out by the captain of the vessel.

Miss Mary Beard, head of the Red Cross Nursing Division, came here by plane from Washington last night.

The four young women, she said after a preliminary check, "have begun already to get well and are in a splendid state of morale."

Two torpedoes struck the vessel which had dropped behind a convoy at 7:15 a. m. June 24, sending it to the bottom within eight minutes. The submarine then surfaced and the crew offered to take the women aboard. The answer was "no."

Rough, rainy weather set in the third day as the Captain turned his lifeboat toward Greenland.

"We celebrated the Fourth of July by sitting in the rain," the nurses told Captain Gulbranson, and they caught water in empty meat cans as it dropped from a canvas. This water they used to brush their teeth.

"No one can imagine," they said, "our joy and relief" when the U. S. S. destroyer hove to in answer to their last signal rocket.

Capital Reporter For DNB Testifies

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — Kurt Sell, Washington correspondent of DNB, official German news agency, told the Federal District Court yesterday that he conceived the plan for distribution by German consulates of Transocean News dispatches to United States German language newspapers at $1 a month.

Testifying at the trial of the Transocean News Agency on charges of failing to register with the State Department as the agent of a foreign principal and of distributing German propaganda, Herr Sell said he made the proposal in 1933 to Hans Luther, First Washington Ambassador to the Hitler Government.

Herr Sell said Herr Luther had been taking the service personally to keep up with events in Berlin, and was sending copies of the dispatches to the consulates.

"He asked me if it wouldn't be all right for the consulates to distribute the service to German language newspapers who were unable to pay any large sum of money," Herr Sell continued.

"I told him that I didn't think so because the material was copyrighted, but I suggested that some arrangement be worked out with the service whereby the papers would pay the nominal sum of $1 a month—just something like the $1-a-year men here."

Officers of German-American papers have testified that they obtained service for $1 monthly from Transocean, which is not connected with any American news service. The fee, they said, was paid to the nearest consulate.

Herr Sell said that the Transocean dispatches were received for the Embassy on a short-wave radio in his own home in Arlington, Va., because reception was not good in the noisy city.

Re-Serve Bounties In Navy Up

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The House Naval Committee voted yesterday to give double re-enlistment bounties, ranging from $200 to $600, to regular enlisted men of the Navy who re-enlist voluntarily within 24 hours after expiration of present enlistments.

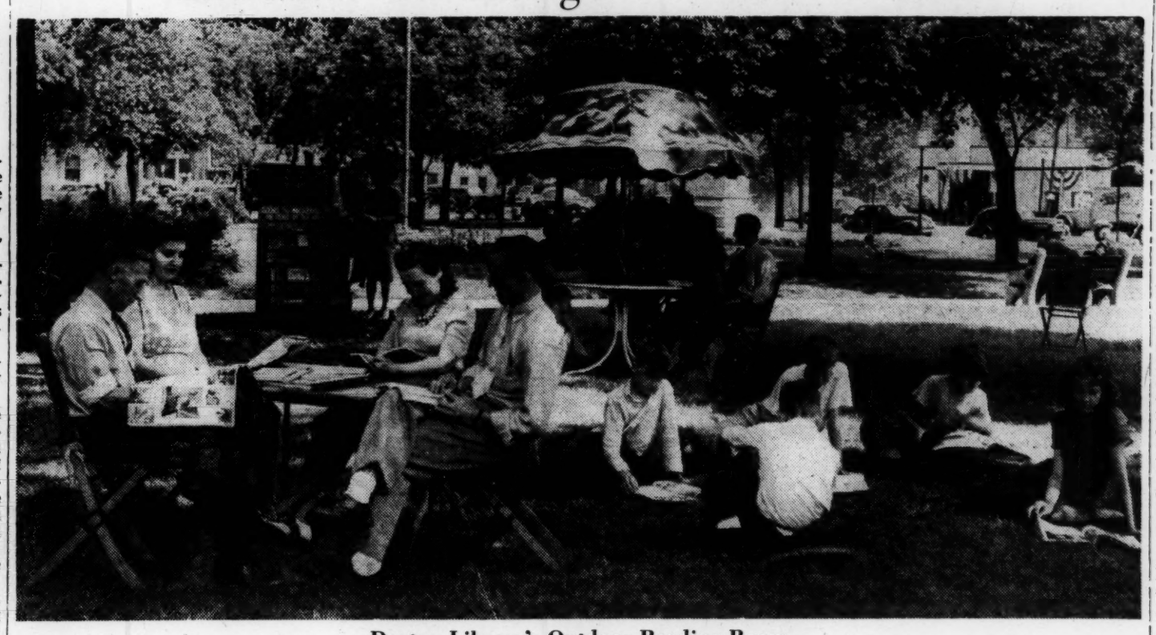
The provision was made part of a Senate-approved measure providing that all men enlisting hereafter for naval service may be retained after expiration of the enlistment period for such period as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary in time of war or national emergency declared by the President.

The Committee approved the amended measure.

Under present law enlistment bounties range from $100 to $300 and are granted for re-enlistment within 90 days. The Navy must now release its men upon expiration of their enlistments, even in time of war, Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, told the Committee.

Admiral Nimitz said re-enlistments had declined from 84 per cent of all men discharged in July, 1940, to 60 per cent in June, 1941.

Literature and Sunlight Go Hand in Hand



Dayton Library's Outdoor Reading Room

This picture shows how the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library provides summer comfort for its patrons by moving its reading room outdoors.

Read-in-the-Yard (Cool), Comfort Library's Keynote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—If you wish to read one of the many thousand books in the main branch of the Dayton Public Library, while seated on the lawn beneath a giant shade tree, Chief Librarian William J. Hamilton not only will provide the book, he will provide a cushion.

"I had noticed that each summer was seeing a large increase in the number of persons who go outside of their homes to do their reading. Generally, they do not stop on the porch, but continue on into their yard and beneath a shade tree, if they have one," says Mr. Hamilton.

So, he reasoned, if people enjoy reading in their own yard no doubt they will read in the library yard. The library yard is Cooper Park, an area of about two acres with more than 100 large trees and many benches.

The result was Mr. Hamilton's "read-in-the-open" innovation now in effect at the main library in downtown Dayton. Each day, one of the assistant librarians and a helper or two move into the yard a couple of trucks containing current magazines, popular fiction and other publications. All one has to do is sign a card, leave it with the "yard" librarian and take a book. But the reading material is not to be taken off the library property and there are no fees.

Not only does the patron get his book or magazines, and so far preference appearance to be for travel and national historical material, but he is made comfortable. When the trucks of books are trundled out upon the lawn, another truck comes out and it carries two card tables, a dozen chairs and 18 comfortably stuffed cushions. Too, there is an attractive beach umbrella of ample size to accommodate a half dozen readers or more.

According to Mr. Hamilton, Dayton readers have "taken to" the new idea with eagerness, and, as the thermometer rises, the librarian expects to increase the number of book trucks as well as the other accommodations for his "read-in-the-yard" customers.

"One noticable thing is impressive," observes Mr. Hamilton, "patrons take extraordinary care of the reading material and of the chairs, cushions and other accommodations for their physical comfort.

Ickes Urges New Tankers And Pipeline to Atlantic

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — Acting to prevent the possibility of a long oil shortage in the East, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, recommended to the petroleum industry yesterday that it build immediately a $70,000,000 pipeline system and construct 50 large high-speed oil tankers.

The line, which would have a daily capacity of 250,000 barrels, would funnel crude oil from the East Texas and Mid-Continent fields to refineries in the Philadelphia-New York areas. Officials said it would be the largest pipeline system in the world.

The Secretary, who is Petroleum Defense Co-ordinator, said representatives of large oil companies had expressed a willingness to construct the system jointly.

Mr. Ickes' action followed final congressional approval of legislation authorizing construction of interstate pipelines. The measure authorizes public or private companies to obtain rights-of-way by condemnation proceedings. It provides also that the lines can be constructed by the Government or through Government loans to private firms.

Another Line Proposed

In addition to recommending crude oil lines and tankers, the Co-ordinator urged the industry to give further consideration at once "to the question of constructing a petroleum products line from the Gulf to the Atlantic Seaboard." Such a line would carry refined gasoline and possibly fuel oil.

Mr. Ickes recently called upon consumers in 16 eastern states and the District of Columbia to cut gasoline consumption a third through voluntary action. He cautioned that such conservation was essential if compulsory rationing was to be avoided.

In his recommendation, Mr. Ickes said that under ideal conditions the proposed pipeline could not be constructed in less than eight months, and therefore could not be a factor immediately relieving the threatened oil scarcity.

On the subject of tanker construction, the co-ordinator said: "The existing and prospective shortage of tank ships makes urgent a tanker-building program looking to the construction in the shortest possible space of time of 40 to 50 large high-speed vessels in addition to those now in the course of construction or under contract."

Tankers Transferred

The oil emergency in the East was precipitated by transfer of one fifth of the American coastwise oil tanker fleet to British service.

With major petroleum companies differing on the route and type of line, Mr. Ickes recommended that it originate in the East Texas fields and run as a 20-inch line to a point in Illinois, east of St. Louis, Mo., and probably in the general vicinity of Nashville, Ill.

A 24-inch crude oil pipeline, with a daily capacity of 250,000 barrels, would be constructed extending to the Atlantic Coast.

Best 'Gas Saver'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Of the 22,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed in 1940 by America's motor vehicles, 3,240,000,000 gallons, or 14.7 per cent, represented sheer waste from one major cause alone, namely, failure to maintain the vehicle properly adjusted for fuel economy, according to figures made public today by the American Automobile Association.

The findings are based on exhaustive tests just completed by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Standards.

A complete report on the tests will be submitted to Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, who is heading the campaign for voluntary conservation of gasoline in the area along the Atlantic Seaboard where a shortage is threatening.

"Aside from the bearing of the tests on the gasoline situation," the association said, "they furnish a striking commentary on the 'waste and friction' in our economy and on our lavish habits as a people. Had every motor vehicle owner used 14.7 per cent less gasoline in 1940, he would, at the average prevailing price for the year, have saved $20 on gasoline, or enough gasoline to take him on a trip of 2,000 miles. Applied to all motor vehicle owners, this would have meant a saving of $651,000,000, or gasoline enough for 60,000,000,000 additional miles. The automobile is today recognized as part of the American standard of living. Our tests demonstrate once and for all that the standard can be maintained at a considerably lower cost to those who depend upon it and want to continue to enjoy it."

General Lear Praises Regiment

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., July 23 (AP)—Apparently all has been forgiven by Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear who disciplined the "yoo hoo" battalion of the 110th Quartermaster Regiment two weeks ago for yelling at girls on a golf course.

The Second Army Commander inspected the regiment July 21 and described it as "the best supply regiment in the Second Army."

"I feel greatly indebted to your Colonel (Col. Marcus L. Poteete) for doing a fine job," he told the regiment's non-commissioned officers later. "It isn't often that I praise an officer to his men."

Newsmen were stopped at an entrance to Wright Field, where the inspection was held, when they first attempted to enter.

The order was revoked, however, and the General permitted the newsmen to accompany him on his inspection rounds and invited them to listen to his talk to the non-coms.

U. S. Farm Experts Aiding Mexico Crops

MEXICO, D. F., July 23 (AP) — Three agriculture experts from the United States have begun a study of Mexico's crops with a view toward introducing new ones, improving present varieties, and increasing yields.

Sent here by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York City were Dr. P. C. Maglesdorf, Harvard University plant geneticist and corn-breeding expert; Robert Bradfield, Cornell University soil and agronomy specialist, and Dr. E. C. Stakman, plant pathologist and wheat rust specialist from Minnesota.

The Foundation acted upon a recommendation by United States Vice-President Henry Wallace, who said he noted a need for adding greater nutrition values to Mexican food during his travels in Mexico last year after attending the inauguration of President Camacho.

10 Japanese Tankers Load Up in 11 Days

By the Associated Press

San Pedro, Calif., July 23

The Japanese tanker Tonan Maru II arrived yesterday, tenth such vessel within 11 days to obtain oil cargoes for the Island Empire.

The Tonan Maru will load more than 120,000 barrels of fuel oil.

Navy Queries Bomber Plan

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral John H. Towers told the House Naval Affairs Committee that a program for production of 6,000 four-engine bombers threatened to disrupt other defense plans, including the Navy's aviation and ordnance programs and the Army's general aviation schedules.

He said the bomber program, which he presumed was for the Army and Great Britain, had higher priorities than any naval aircraft. This means, he explained, that manufacturers of the bombers get first call on needed materials.

He reported that naval plane deliveries in the first six months of 1941 fell 20 per cent short of estimates, totaling 1,547 against an estimated 1,995. He said he no longer entertained hope that production during the year would meet estimates.

The naval pilot training program is well ahead of schedule, Admiral Towers said, but a lack of special types of planes for advanced training threatens to slow it down this winter.

Meanwhile, the Senate Defense Investigating Committee heard Edward R. Stettinius, another key figure in the defense set-up, call for a clearer definition of the relationships between the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which is headed by Leon Henderson.

Mr. Stettinius, chief of the Priorities Division, said that until the relationship was clarified the problem of small businesses unable to get raw materials because of priorities could not be solved satisfactorily.

When a reporter asked President Roosevelt at a press conference whether he was planning to improve collaboration between OPM and OPACS, he said efforts were made to improve every Government agency all the time.

Answering another question, he said that reports that an executive order was on his desk to delineate the authority of the OPM and OPACS to curb production could be found mostly in the gossip columns.

Smilingly, he insisted that nothing was stuck on his desk and declared that there is no bottleneck there.

Draftees Are Smart Americans, Army Intelligence Tests Show

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The average draftee is smarter than the average citizen.

Tests covering about 130,000 trainees show that 47.13 per cent are above normal intelligence, whereas only 31 per cent of the population in general falls into the "above normal" group.

The Adjutant General's office, which administers intelligence and aptitude tests to selectees, announced these findings and declared that "this extra complement of intelligence" was helping the draft troops to "learn faster and learn more."

It had been estimated at the start of the Selective Service program last October that 7 per cent would be in Intelligence Group I; 24 per cent in Group II; 38 per cent in Group III; 24 per cent in Group IV, and the remaining 7 per cent in Group V.

Instead, the intelligence grades of trainees were found by Army tests to be: Group I, 9.51 per cent; Group II, 37.62 per cent; Group III, 29.25 per cent; Group IV, 15.60 per cent, and Group V, 8.02 per cent.

Thus 47.13 of the tested trainees were above the normal Group III rating, as compared with 31 per cent of civilians; and only 23.62 per cent of the draftees were "below the average," as compared with 31 per cent of civilian men.

To insure that it gets the right men into the right Army jobs, the Adjutant General's office applies four types of tests: the general classification test which places men in intelligence groupings; tests of aptitude in mechanical and clerical lines; a non-language examination for those who cannot read or write English, and a minimum literacy test.

The tests have expedited the task of providing the maximum amount of training in the one-year draft period, for the commander need not waste time trying to discover the capabilities of the men placed under him. Knowing their qualifications at the start, the Adjutant General's office has reported, the commander's "training program moves at a faster pace and well-rounded teams are soon developed."

Athlone Tells Press Of Victory Aims

TORONTO, July 23 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, told a group of American newspapermen last night that Britain and "all free people" of the world would "utterly destroy" the enemy, adding that "never has our determination been stronger, never has our will to victory been stronger."

Addressing the South Carolina Press Association at its annual meeting here, the Governor-General declared that "we shall cling steadfastly to the tattered shreds of our civilization—and in the end we shall win."

"When I say 'we,'" he declared, "I include all free people who have the sacred privilege of guarding their freedom and defending it against the pestilential tyranny of Hitler and his gang."

Lord Athlone drew a chuckle when he said there were many restrictions on what he could say in public, and, for this reason, "I have decided to confine myself to what might be called Governor-generalities."

Illinois Governor's Veto Checks Legal Betting Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The whole movement to extend legalized horse race betting in the United States, and subsequently other forms of gambling, has been set back, it is believed, by Gov. Dwight Green's veto of the so-called bookie license bill passed by the Illinois Legislature.

Not only did Governor Green shake in the faces of the gambling interests what opponents hold to be convincing arguments for continued outlawing of gambling, but his action—the second of such kind in Illinois in the past six years despite intense pressure by business and political interests—emphasizes the strategic position the State Chief Executive in this battle.

Governor Green is a Republican. The late Gov. Henry Horner, a Democrat, vetoed a similar bill in 1935.

The bill would have enabled any municipality in the State to pass an ordinance licensing handbooks, those alley, cellar, and back-room establishments which handle bets on the races at the tracks. Under present law these "bookies" are illegal, though mutuel betting at specified race tracks is legalized by statute.

Objected on Moral Grounds

While State Attorney General George F. Barrett ruled the measure unconstitutional, Governor Green's objections were on moral grounds, and it was clear that he would have withheld approval regardless of the constitutionality ruling.

He first challenged the main argument put forward wherever there is an attempt to lower the bars against gambling: that because of the "desire in human nature" to gamble, it cannot be suppressed and therefore should be legalized and licensed.

"It is true," said Governor Green, "that the love of risk-taking is present in a greater or less degree in all human beings; but it is a characteristic that must be held in check rather than encouraged. . . . No normal parents would train their children in gambling rather than in the arts of hard work and thrift. This bill asks the State to do in the community what no parent would think of doing in his own home.

"Years of observation have taught us that gambling leads to idleness and indolence. Honest work and thrift become difficult for him who indulges in it. Gambling often has resulted in poverty, in broken families, and in theft and embezzlement. I do not desire to be a party to increasing that train of disastrous consequences. I am convinced that the large majority of people in our State are not yet ready to reverse the basic principle of law and conduct which has been developed through centuries. They are not prepared to admit that the State is beaten and cannot enforce its laws."

Enforcement Possible

In any event, the Governor declared, he is not convinced that gambling houses cannot be suppressed. He noted that "we have seen before elections, when city or county administrations in our metropolitan centers are striving to create a good impression upon the public, that there seems to be no difficulty in closing places of gambling."

"If gambling houses can be closed before elections," he continued, "there would seem to be no reason why further headway could not be made if a conscientious effort were instituted by law enforcement officers and agencies in our metropolitan areas. Before we surrender it may be necessary to try the experiment of electing public officials who are honestly interested in suppressing gambling. That would at least be worth trying before giving up in defeat."

Answering the argument that as long as gambling can't be suppressed it might as well be licensed so the State can collect needed money, Governor Green declared that "whether money is gotten for the State or City directly by taxation or by taking part of the profits on gambling, the result on the people is the same. Eventually the money comes from their pockets."

Another significant angle to the veto, observers agree, is that Governor Green's action served in part to vindicate the Republican administration, many of whose members in the Legislature had joined the Democrats, led by the Chicago contingent, in support of the measure.

Record War Game In Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23—Preliminary plans have been completed for the largest peacetime maneuvers in American history, to be held during August and September in the Sabine area of Louisiana and Texas, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Third Army, announced today.

Arrangements have been made for the use of about 30,000 square miles of land in the pine country of east Texas and western Louisiana. Soon after Aug. 1 more than 250,000 troops and 30,000 vehicles of the Third Army will begin concentrating in that area.

General Krueger stressed that the maneuvers are designed to give higher commanders and staffs practice in handling large forces in the field under simulated campaign conditions, both as regards tactical operations and those of supply and maintenance, and to develop the Third Army into one well co-ordinated, effective team capable of meeting the demands of modern warfare.

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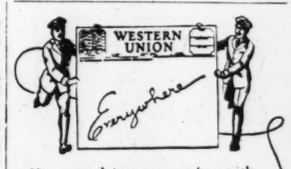

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First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard Goes on Tour of Duty

By a Staff Photographer

Members of the First Motor Squadron of Massachusetts State Guard on Tour of Duty at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass.

Left: Colonel Ross Whistler, Commanding Officer of the First Motor Squadron of the State Guard, works out a tactical problem with members of his staff. Seated, left to right: Capt. Jonathan W. French, Adjutant; Colonel Whistler; Maj. Charles A. Coolidge, Executive Officer. Standing: Capt. Francis Parkman, Commander of Company A, in private life headmaster of St. Mark's School. Center: Acting Corp. Wilfred Crossley, well-known amateur golfer, on guard duty. Right: Lieut. John Teele explains the mechanics of a submachine gun to (left to right) Sergt. Charles W. E. Morris, Corp. Everett Abbott, and Sergt. Maj. John H. Wills.

Food of the Soldiers Declared Better Balanced Than in Home

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

"Like Mother Used to Make"—Most American mothers have a lot to learn about the modern balanced diet, Maj. I. W. Littell, Executive Quartermaster of the Quartermasters Corps, New England Area, said today in a radio address.

"It is no exaggeration," he declared, "to say that the quartermaster corps, by purchasing vast quantities of supplies of the highest quality at wholesale prices, is able to give the soldier, at a cost of 47 cents a day per man in the New England area, far more and better food than he could get at home."

Many families, he said, lack sufficient income to provide a balanced diet and many with sufficient income lack instruction.

Sixth Army Corps Maneuvers—August 26 has been set as the day for the 26th Division at Camp Edwards to move into the Fort Devens area for extensive maneuvers with other units of the Sixth Army Corps which will continue into September. Schedule for maneuvers follows: Concentration of troops, Aug. 26; Corps maneuver 1, Aug. 27 and 28; Corps maneuver 2, Aug. 28 and 29; Critique of Corps maneuvers 1 and 2, Aug. 30. Corps maneuver 3, Sept. 2 and 3; Corps maneuver 4, Sept. 4 and Sept. 6; Corps maneuver 5, Sept. 8 to 11; Critique of Corps maneuver 5, Sept. 11.

The Yankee Division will return to Camp Edwards Sept. 12 when nine-day furloughs will be given to Sept. 21 prior to the division's departure for the war games in North Carolina scheduled to begin Oct. 6. Advance detachments will leave the Cape Cod camp Sept. 23.

Secret Liquid Tested—A secret liquid, designed to extinguish fire bombs containing magnesium and developed by Leonard Gibney of Beverly, Mass., was successfully tested yesterday. Representative George Bates (R) of Massachusetts, said that Navy officials informed him that the tests—conducted in a Naval laboratory near Washington—were successful. He said that Mr. Gibney apparently had found the solution to the incendiary bombs which have been showered on Europe.

State Guard Unit Trains at St. Mark's School in Southboro

By John Bond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBORO, Mass., July 23—It's reveille at 5:30 and taps at 10:30 with lots of hard work in between for the 180 men and officers of the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard now on a week's tour of duty at St. Mark's School in Southboro.

Here in the cloistered courts of one of America's exclusive boys' schools and out on the broad expanses of a sweeping green campus, bankers and businessmen, judges and educators, clerks and janitors are pursuing a rigorous training program—the first to be carried out by a State Guard unit since that organization was formed in December, 1940.

The First Motor Squadron is the State Guard unit of Boston's First Corps of Cadets and was inducted February 26 at formal exercises in the Arlington Street Armory. Like other State Guard units the Squadron is comprised of volunteers from all walks of life whose serious approach to their task is evidenced by the earnestness with which the present tour of duty is being carried out.

Good Appearance

Despite the fact that most members of the First Motor Squadron are beyond the Selective Service Registration age limit—the average age is 37-38—the unit presents a fairly formidable appearance when it strides off across the parade ground in smart marching cadence, with rifles lining up across the rows and arms swinging in rhythm.

It can truly be said that these men are not greenhorns. More than 65 per cent of them are ex-service men, many of whom saw active duty in the World War.

The training schedule, under the direction of Col. Ross Whistler, commanding officer of the Squadron, is divided into sections with close order drill, rifle handling, riot formations, antiaircraft defense, map reading, chemical warfare and other subjects in the morning and tactical problems carried out over large areas of the surrounding country in the afternoons.

Yesterday afternoon a typical problem carried out with all of the attention to detail which would be given by an Army outfit was the defense of Reservoir Number 5 of the Metropolitan Water System. In theory enemy parachute troops were attempting to reach and pollute the water supply. State guardsmen were deployed to guard roads leading to the reservoir, keeping in contact with other companies and with headquarters by two-way radio and runners. In true military fashion the tactical problem are followed by a critique at which umpires point out the mistakes to be avoided another time.

Tomorrow evening the Guardsmen will march out of "camp" in the direction of Marlboro where they will be "ambushed" en route by State Guard Company K of that city. Colonel Whistler and Maj. Charles A. Coolidge, Executive Officer of the Motor Squadron, will act as umpires.

Headquarters Staff

The headquarters' staff under Colonel Whistler include: Capt. Jonathan W. French, Capt. Walter I. Badger, Capt. Roger Griswold, and Lieut. George G. Tenney.

Several members of the First Motor Squadron saw service in the last war with foreign armies. Corp. Winthrop Pyemont was with the British Expeditionary Forces serving as Captain of the Bombay Light Horse and with the Royal Engineers.

Lieut. James P. Hoye, although an American, was a Captain in the French Army during the World War, while Sergt. Sven T. G. A. Cederstrom was a Lieutenant in the Ski Patrol of the Swedish Army. Sergt. Charles W. E. Morris served in the British Army during the war.

Among the noted members of the First Motor Squadron, now in training at Southboro, are Judge David B. Keniston of the Boston Municipal Court, Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., Curator of Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology; Wilfred Crossley, well-known amateur golfer.

Saturday, the last day but one of the tour of duty, will be visitors' day. In the morning the men will be examined in first aid, military courtesy and customs of the service, close order drill, manual of arms, mechanism and nomenclature of the rifle, and inspection of uniforms and equipment. On the basis of these examinations the troop having highest rating will be awarded a ribbon to be worn on the troop guidon for the year. The award will be made at an evening parade.

Among the guests expected Saturday will be Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts; Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, Commanding General of the Second Division, Massachusetts State Guard; and Col. Gaspar G. Bacon, Chief of Staff.

N. H. Bear Brook Reservation To Stress Recreation Features

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 23—The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Department has taken over the picnic, bathing, and hiking facilities at the Bear Brook Reservation at Allenstown.

The area has been developed over a period of years by the National Forest Service with labor furnished by the CCC and the WPA. It includes picnic facilities with about 30 fireplaces and tables; a supervised beach and bathhouse; large parking areas, as well as other facilities desired by the picnicker. An added attraction will be regular nature walks through the area to be supervised by a naturalist, William S. Danforth, a Dartmouth 1941 graduate. This marks the first time that a naturalist has been attached to a State park or reservation. Mr. Danforth in addition to conducting regularly scheduled tours will also be available to conduct special nature walks by appointment so that groups visiting the area may have the advantage of his observations.

State Purchasing

Several New Hampshire communities have already taken advantage of the new State law permitting purchase of equipment and supplies through the State Purchasing Agent. Franklin is negotiating for three snow plows, Plymouth for one, and Rochester for fuel oil to heat the municipal buildings.

Convinced that centralized purchasing means economy, the State Legislature authorized the State Purchasing Agent to make purchases for local communities and counties when they so request and when such transactions may advantageously be carried out by this means. Use of the State agency in this manner is purely voluntary. The permissive legislation was sponsored by the State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Defense Survey

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, has thrown cold water on the announced move to have the WPA conduct a survey of civilian defense facilities in New Hampshire. In a telegram to Gov. Robert O. Blood, Mr. La Guardia declares: "Disregard any communication concerning WPA project for survey of the State Defense Council. This was sent out without my knowledge or authority. Such a survey would be costly and useless, besides being entirely unnecessary. I regret exceedingly if you have been put to any inconvenience because of this communication, but insofar as the Office of Civilian Defense is concerned, please ignore it. I have a communication from the Administrator of WPA, Howard Hunter, and he is in full agreement with me. We cannot account for the message having gone out."

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Civil Aviation Advances in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — New Hampshire is fast becoming more air-minded, according to the records of pilots and planes in the State.

The records of the Civil Aeronautics Authority shows that New Hampshire now has 344 certified pilots as compared with 161 a year ago. The number of aircraft registered in New Hampshire now amounts to 80 as compared with 51 a year ago. On July 1, 1939, there were 103 licensed pilots and 45 planes in the State, and on July 1, 1938, there were 68 pilots and 37 planes.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 24
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; news.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking listeners in the West Indies and North America.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

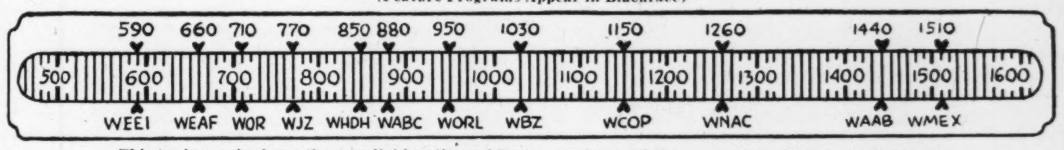
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Tune Time; Rhythmic Melodies.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Boyd Raburn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; U. S. Navy Band.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English: Hungarian Songs by Laszlo Nagypal accompanied by the Orchestra of the Opera of Budapest. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—"Il Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News: Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Melody Marathon	Club Matinee: News	"Stella Dallas": serial	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports: Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today": drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	War Correspond. Diary	Rep. Frank C. Osmers	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Ethel Coopersmith, piano
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Defense Program
8:45	drama: Elm. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Collection of Aluminum	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	From London: A. Mann	Album
9:30	fense: speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orchestra	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Kay Kyser's College of	James M. Minifie	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Kay Kyser's College of	Pageant of Melody: so-	Dance Digest
10:45	News: Sports	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Musical Knowledge	loist; orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Network program	Dance Digest
11:30	Music": Bunny	Want": recordings	Rep. Lewis D. Thill	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45	Berrigan's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	...
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	...
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	...
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	...
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather, news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams, "Lis-	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	ten Ladies"	"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymns All Churches	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	up": orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	Man I Married	"The Family Circle"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Homespun Trio
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: H. R. Baukhage	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington News	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"Song Stylist"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	News, Cedric Foster	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"The Mystery Man"	"Don Artiste"	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sports Comment	The Gauchos
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox baseball	Sports and music
2:30	News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	"On the Frontier"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife": sk.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Console Capers
4:45	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	Castles in the Air
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	Castles in the Air
8:30	"SPEBSQSA," quar-	The Week in Industry	Drama, with Eddie Green	**"N. E. Speeds Defense**	Civilian Defense Progrm
8:45	tet; E. Davis, news	Gwen Williams	Drama, with Eddie Green	Skinnay Ennis's Orch.	Vocal Trio
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Masonic Service Orgnztn	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby,**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Jimmy and Joan	**Don Ameche, Connie**	**Robin Hood Dell Summer**	cal Album"
9:30	**Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Boswell, Music Maids,**	**Concert**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	**Orchestra; Guests**	**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Montreal Symphony;**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News":	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**H. Barlow, conductor**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Dance Digest
10:30	questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	J. Dempsey, defense pgm.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music": Michael	Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45	Loring's Orchestra	**"Music You Want"**	Barry Winton's Orch.	**Lou Breeze's Orchestra**	"Day's End": News

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A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Defense Head and Party Tour N. E. States by Air to Spur Aluminum Drive

Boy and Girl Scouts to Rap At Doors for Pots and Pans

Thrusting ahead with the third day of the drive for old aluminum to be converted to defense uses, James M. Landis, dean of the Harvard Law School and Civilian Defense Director for New England, headed a party which took off today in a Navy transport plane from the Squantum base, to obtain first hand reports on progress from the New England Governors.

At the airbase to see Dean Landis off, Lee Witney, Director of the Massachusetts aluminum collection, announced that starting tomorrow Girl and Boy Scouts will conduct a house-to-house canvass in Boston and most suburban communities for unwanted aluminum cooking utensils and other household devices.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin assured Mr. Witney at Squantum that the aluminum drive is going over the top. Mr. Witney expressed satisfaction with progress so far.

Today's air odyssey was scheduled to arrive in Hartford, Conn., at 9:42 a. m., where Gov. Robert A. Hurley planned to meet the flyers. An hour later, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., was scheduled to greet the plane at the Army's new Westover Field.

At 11:40 Gov. J. Howard McGrath was waiting at the Navy's new Quonset, R. I., base.

Other States in Line

This afternoon the plane was to arrive in Portland, Maine (1:15 p. m.) and Burlington, Vermont, and Concord, New Hampshire, for the reports of Governors Sumner Sewall, William H. Wills and Robert O. Blood, respectively.

Today's tour was arranged by the Navy in co-operation with Radio Station WBZ of Boston. Colton (Chick) Morris of the WBZ news staff accompanied the tour, making recordings of the reports given by the various Governors and officials.

These will be radiocast over WBZ between 10 and 11 tonight.

Boy and Girl Scouts and Junior Legionnaires in the house-to-house canvass will cover every street, the girls ringing doorbells and asking the housewives for their old aluminum, handing it over to the boys to carry from doorsteps to curbstones where others will toss it aboard the trucks supplied by the Public Works Department.

This plan will be followed in most of the suburbs with variations in a few localities. In Brookline city trucks manned by city employees will be winding up the collection they started Tuesday. The Elks there have co-operated, collecting in private cars, contributions of persons who notified them.

Three Days in Cambridge

In Cambridge the Boy and Girl Scouts will be on the job three days, tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. Somerville will be gathering up the final pots and pans tomorrow and Friday, having been at the collecting job all week. Men and women, boys and girls will all be working in Newton's house-to-house canvass.

The Girl Scouts in Needham will be working under the direction of the women of the community making all the collection there. In Wellesley, collections at filling stations and by the Boy and Girl Scouts patrolling the streets in front of all the city and neighboring groceries, will take the place of a house-to-house campaign.

In Melrose, the American Legion is handling the whole drive and has been carrying on a telephone campaign as an auxiliary to the round-up. In Milton, too, the telephone bell rather than the door bell is rousing the housewives to action in contributing their old aluminum. Winchester will not have its house-to-house round-up until the last day of the drive, July 29, but is keeping things moving with posters, fliers and other publicity in the meantime.

In most other communities, the campaign will reach its climax tomorrow with the house-to-house canvass. At the same time, large bins will be waiting in public squares for the use of persons who may not be home when the Scouts call. No self-respecting old aluminum utensil will want to be found in any American household when the drive is over, say the officials.

An unintentional contribution by a prisoner held by Boston police was made yesterday as a pair of aluminum "knuckles" clattered into one of the Boston bins. Judge Thomas Connelly of Brighton District Court, ordered the "knuckles" taken from the prisoner and turned over to a collection agency.

1,000 Lbs. in Old Car

An old electric automobile, containing nearly 1,000 pounds of aluminum, will be tossed into Boston's aluminum-for-defense bin at Boylston and Tremont Streets tomorrow at noon.

The vehicle, property of Dr. Eugene Wiley, of Dorchester, is now located in Dennis. The State Department of Public Works today sent a huge State trailer to Dennis. The automobile will be loaded aboard the trailer, which will be escorted by State Police officers to the Boston line.

Lee Witney, State Director of the aluminum drive which closes on July 29, said that the car body and motor are solid aluminum. The vehicle constitutes the largest private contribution to the aluminum drive thus far.

By a Staff Photographer

Aluminum by Plane and Wagon

Top: Party at Squantum Air Base prepares to tour New England to get report on drive. Left to right: Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Director of Civilian Defense for New England, who headed today's inspection tour; Lee Witney, Director of the Massachusetts aluminum drive; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston at microphone with Colton G. (Chick) Morris, WBZ announcer, and Lieutenant Commander Samuel J. Singer, personal aide to Mayor La Guardia of New York in the civilian defense work.

Bottom: Neighborhood boys in Needham use their wagon to bring aluminum to the enclosure in front of their town fire station.

World Peace Group Favors U. S. Policy

A resolution indorsing "the present foreign policy of the United States" as "based on the defense of vital American interests," has just been passed by the Trustees of the World Peace Foundation, including prominent New England educators and leaders of public thought.

"We believe it essential," says the resolution, "that, if the United States becomes a party to the present war, it should be recognized by all as a war in defense of American principles and American security, and should be fought by all necessary means toward the establishment of a durable peace."

This statement from one of the foremost peace groups in the country is interpreted as placing it on record as definitely opposed to the position of such isolationist spokesmen as Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The resolution was signed by all but three of the trustees. They were Harvey H. Bundy, now in Washington as assistant to the Secretary of War, and Judge Manley O. Hudson, of the Permanent Court of International Justice whose official positions preclude their taking a stand on Government policies, and Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University.

The trustees approving the resolution included: Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University; professor of diplomacy and international politics, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard University; Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Dr. James P. Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College; Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University; Dr. John H. Williams, Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University; Dr. J. Grafton Rogers, Master of Timothy Dwight College, Yale University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton; Leonard W. Cronkhite, Boston exporter and importer; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President-Emeritus of Williams College; Bruce C. Hopper, associate professor of government, Harvard University; Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education.

Sons of Italy Lodge Buys Defense Bonds

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, has announced the purchase of $20,000 of Defense Bonds.

In making the announcement, an official of the organization said that "we Americans of Italian extraction feel proud of the important part that we are playing in this program of preparedness. The youths of our race have answered the call and once more, as in the past, their representation, proportionate to the whole American population, is as great if not greater than that of other racial groups. . . ."

Drivers Refuse to Arbitrate For Bakery Strike Solution

Further violence in an attempted blockade of bread deliveries growing out of the Greater Boston bread truck drivers' strike brought eight men into the Lynn District Court today, charged with malicious mischief. They were charged with ditching a bread truck earlier today and destroying its bread. On pleas of not guilty, they were released on individual bail of $200 for hearing July 31.

At Waltham five men also faced proceedings today for an alleged attempt to disable a bread truck by putting graphite in its gasoline tank.

Boston's truck drivers' strike, now in its fourth week, has boiled down to the single issue of arbitration, it became evident today.

"We submitted an arbitration recommendation," said Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, today. "The bakery drivers refused it, and the employers accepted it."

Behind General Cole's brief statement lie a number of important facts bearing on the possibility of Boston homes again obtaining their normal bread, such as:

1. The strikers' negotiating committee and the New England regional representative of the union urged acceptance of arbitration. The strikers rejected this advice. By a margin of seven votes in a meeting of 685, they voted against arbitration.

2. Then the strikers threw a new complication into the deadlock by voting to hold no other meetings until the employers offered more money.

3. The employers yesterday reiterated their willingness to arbitrate. But they stood pat on their wage offer, and indicated they would not raise it.

Inside Workers' Status

4. The inside workers, that is the bakery workers who have been thrown out of employment because of the inability of the bakeries to deliver their products, will return to their jobs as soon as the return of the drivers gives them the chance to do so. There has been much talk about the inside workers being unwilling to go back unless reimbursed by the employers for the time lost. There is nothing to this report, say bakery workers' officials.

5. The bakery workers say they may negotiate under their bakery contracts the possibility of obtaining any back pay. However, their international union has notified them it does not consider the strike a lockout of the employers. To pull a strike for back pay in any individual bakery, the inside workers would have to obtain strike permission from their international headquarters. Hence, while they may arbitrate for back money, the chance of striking for it at any bakery seems very doubtful.

6. Many of the bakery workers thrown out of jobs feel that the margin between what the drivers ask and what the employers offer is small enough to permit the two sides to get together quickly and let the bakers get on the pay roll again. There are 4,000 bakery workers involuntarily on the street, compared with 950 drivers who walked out.

7. The offer of arbitration which the State Board made was unusually broad. The Board made a floor of the best wage offer the employers advanced and pledged not to go below. So the strikers were promised by the State that if they submitter to arbitration they would not get less than the most the employers offered.

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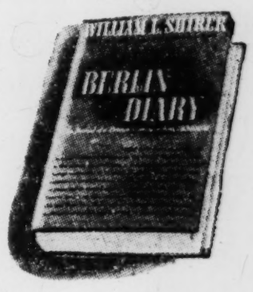

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U. S. Moves to Get Peak Loads Of Power From N. E. Plants

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Federal officials studied today methods of tapping every available source of power in New England for use in manufacturing aluminum in upstate New York.

Conferences have been called with New England power officials to determine the best method of maintaining peak loads of energy at all steam and hydroelectric plants.

An interconnecting distribution system which would transmit the surplus energy to New York is being planned by officials of the Office of Production Management and the Federal Power Commission.

Acting under a section of the Power Act giving the Power Commission authority in an emergency to pool electrical power resources and reserves and deliver them wherever necessary, Government officials said they believed they could obtain a large proportion of the estimated 200,000 kilowatts of power needed for New York from New England.

New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will be included in the interconnecting system with New England States, J. A. Krug, power consultant for OPM, disclosed recently.

One official of the Power Commission explained the Government hoped to take any surpluses and that it was planned to increase night production of power for defense uses, particularly for producing aluminium in New York State.

He asserted that no defense plants in New England would be unfavorably affected as a result of transmitting power to New York, and that probably no other industries would be affected unless there was a power failure at some point, disrupting transmission temporarily.

Two of the reservoirs in New England's flood control system, Franklin Falls, N. H., and Knightsville, Mass., also have been counted on for development of power to aid the aluminum program.

Federal officials said the interconnecting system also would provide protection for defense industries in New England in case of a power failure or sabotage at any power plants because by being able to send energy throughout the region, no one area could be cut off from power sources.

The pooling of power, already arranged for southern and southwestern states, would take care of immediate defense needs until additional power supplies could be constructed, officials said.

Fire at Old Orchard

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, July 23 (AP)—Flames wiped out a section of the amusement area and caused slight damage to the Jack Rabbit roller coaster and a roller skating rink in this seashore resort today. Loss was estimated at $50,000. Destroyed were a wax museum, concessions known as "The Cascades" and "The Cyclone" and several soft drink shops. The damage was estimated by Henry Rudy, general manager for Charles W. Usen, owner of most of the property.

Uxbridge Tops USO Quota

UXBRIDGE, Mass., July 23 (AP)—This town has exceeded its United Service Organizations drive quota of $1,050 by approximately 150 per cent, James Shute, Chairman, announced today. Ninety-two per cent of the industrial employees contributed.

Winchendon Hails 'Moving' Of Railroad

WINCHENDON, Mass., July 23 (AP)—Virtual completion of a major engineering feat incidental to the construction of the huge Birch Hill flood control project—the removal of more than four miles of railroad a quarter of a mile northward—was celebrated yesterday.

Army and railroad officials joined in driving two silver spikes that virtually completed the "cut over" to the Boston & Maine Railroad's new bed on the Fitchburg Division.

The "moving" has been in progress for nearly a year as part of the project by which the Federal Government plans to curb flood waters in western Massachusetts, which, since 1867, have wrecked rail and highway transportation as well as millions of dollars worth of other property along the route to the Berkshires.

Engineering details involved in moving the railroad included drilling through 2,500 feet of solid rock, the excavation of 57,000 yards of earth and the construction of a new three-span bridge over Otter River.

U. S. Provides South Africa With Bulk of Cheap Watches

Foreign Trade Flashes

Dollar watches and alarm clocks constitute the bulk of the imports from America of such items into South Africa, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Imports into South Africa of American clocks, and watches, have increased while those from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan, have declined, he said. In 1940, South Africa imported time pieces valued at about $830,000, in addition to $412,000 worth of clocks. The United States supplied 58 per cent of the clocks, and 75 per cent of what the United States sent were alarm clocks, he said.

In watches, the United States supplied South Africa with about 30 per cent of the total imports of that item, against 16 per cent in 1939. The bulk of the imports of American watches consist of the dollar variety. Switzerland formerly supplied South Africa with close to 80 per cent of its watch imports.

Cuban Ore

As a result of increased United States demand, development of Cuba's manganese ore deposits is being sharply accelerated. Production of manganese ore in Oriente Province, the leading producing area, is estimated to have reached a total of 20,000 tons during April. The manganese ore concentration plant in El Cristo, operated by the Cuban Mining Co., is said to be the largest in the world, producing about 360 tons of 50 per cent manganese a day. Cuban authorities estimate that Cuba is capable of producing manganese ore at the rate of about $7,000,000 worth annually.

Chemical Manufacture

Carbon bisulphide is to be manufactured in Canada by Cornwall Chemicals, Ltd., an associated company of Canadian Industries, Ltd. Plans call for construction of a plant in Ontario at an outlay of about $300,000. The plant is expected to be ready for operation early in 1942. Carbon bisulphide is used for processing of rayon and cellophane. At present Canadian requirements of carbon bisulphide are being met by imports from the United States.

Sweden's Problem

Shortage of raw material hampers Sweden's iron and steel industry. Malleable iron scrap was formerly imported in large quantities from countries now closed to Sweden. Coke pig iron came largely from these same sources. Coke, too, came from abroad. Yet, this year's output of the steel mills is expected to be at least 800,000 tons of finished products.

Rydberg to Leave Boston for Maine

After discharging Boston consignments of cottonseed meal, the Swedish four-masted bark, Abraham Rydberg, was towed to the outer harbor where sail was unfurled and the big square-rigger headed for Portland, Me., to complete discharging. Peabody and Lane of Boston are agents for the vessel.

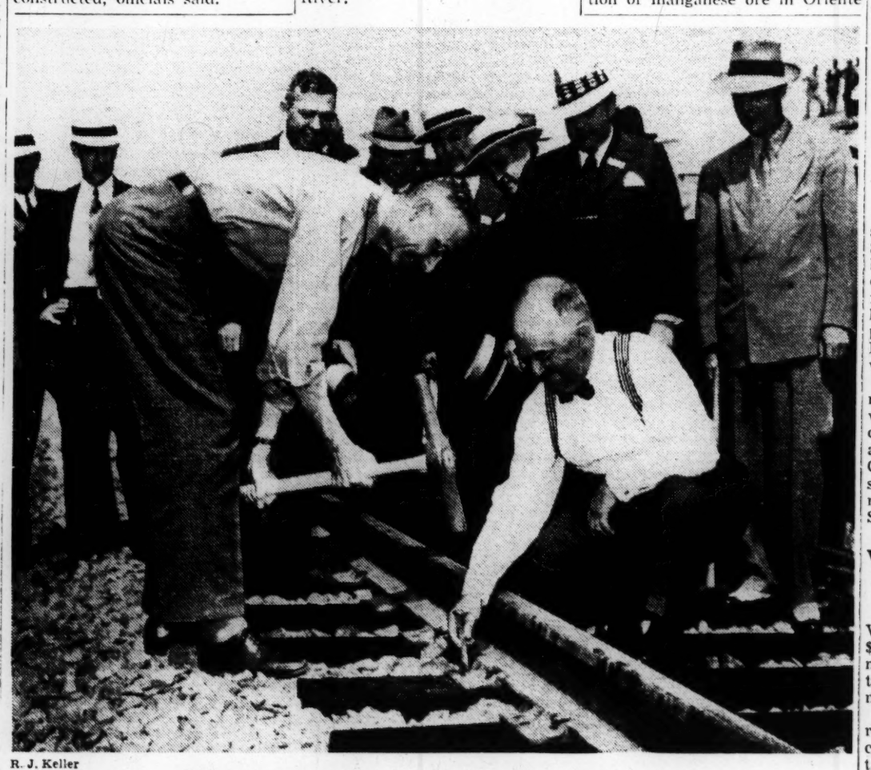
The Rydberg is one of the few non-powered ocean-going sailing vessels to remain in service. No charter has been fixed as yet for another voyage of the craft, but Capt. Oscar Malmberg is understood to have received offers to move cargo to both Japan and South America.

Vermont in Fair Way To Collect 1812 Claim

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — Vermont's chances for collecting $92,868 from the Federal Government for expenses incurred during the war of 1812 have advanced a major step.

The House by unanimous action recently completed congressional consideration of a bill to authorize the Comptroller-General to audit the claim and certify the amount due to Congress for an appropriation.

The total bill includes $35,057 of actual military expenditures by the State and $57,811 of loans and interest.



R. J. Keller

Officials Take Part in Winchendon Ceremonies

Marking completion of a million-dollar railroad-moving project, Edward S. French, President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, holds the last spike, as Colonel Harley Latson of the United States Army Engineers wields the hammer. The ceremony took place at Winchendon, Mass., where 4½ miles of track were moved to make way for new flood-control dam at Birch Hill. Members of the official party are in the background.

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Nazis Report News 'As We Wish It To Be'

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German-Russian campaign has thrown some surprising light upon the German system of propaganda and information. German communiqués have been refuted repeatedly by subsequent events. This circumstance, as it now appears, was not necessarily due merely to reckless falsification of the facts. Information given always has been calculated strictly on a propaganda basis.

The capture of a certain point is announced, not because that point actually has been captured, but because, according to the program of the High Command, the point was due to be taken at that particular time.

There are different kinds of propaganda from Berlin. Some of it is quite untrue; in other cases it is partly true and intended to impress the world by its correctness.

When the Germans claimed success against Poles, Norwegians, Belgians, French, or Greeks, the particular success may not have been obtained at the time it was announced, but it came soon after and the world was impressed by the reliability of the communiqués.

So rapid were the blitz victories of the former campaigns that this peculiar technique was not discovered. It was not discovered even though the Germans had reported "forcing" the Monastir gap in Greece on five successive days and although they announced the occupation of Yugoslavia's Capital on five successive days—because both those feats eventually were accomplished. It was only when the blitz system was stalled by the Russians that the discrepancies have been detected.

Revolution Reported

Two days after the German-Russian hostilities started, Berlin reported a revolution in the Russian-held Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. According to the Nazis, tens of thousands had rebelled against the Soviet, captured huge Russian forces and occupied the main cities.

That was what Hitler expected. But after these reports had come from Berlin for about 10 days and there was no indication that they were correct, the Nazi radio came out with a story warning the world that "British sources had spread rumors of revolts in the Baltic States. Here in Berlin, however, no official confirmation could be given."

Actually, the Germans had to fight hard for two weeks to conquer these provinces, which they had reported won by revolt within two days.

Another example is the case of Finland.

Berlin reported fighting between Russians and Finns and the official entry of Finland into a "holy war" against Bolshevist Russia on the very first day of the Nazi-Soviet campaign.

The Finns, however tried to keep out, and denied the German report. It was almost a week later that they actually went in. Again the German report would have seemed to be true in spite of contradictory statements from Finnish and other sources, had it not been known that Finland was not in the war then.

Kiev Claims Cited

Again, ever since July 14, for almost two weeks the Germans have reported that their forces "ought to enter Kiev at any moment." They have reported capturing Smolensk long before they had reached its suburbs.

They told of the destruction of the Russian Air Force after one week of fighting and had to admit later that the "completely wiped out" Soviet Air Corps did a very good job on German tank columns and Rumanian oil fields.

The "annihilated" Red Air Force seems to be very much alive.

For 10 days after the campaign had started, the Germans were reporting that the Russian Army had been routed and that all that remained for the Germans to do was to mop up large bodies of trapped Russians. The Germans were clearly counting on a quick success such as they had had in Western Europe.

When the Nazi timetable was upset by Russian tactics, the falsity of the reports immediately became obvious.

Again, the Germans repeatedly declared that the Soviet Government had left Moscow, fleeing deeper into the country before the advancing Nazis. That was the kind of thing they had reported regularly in previous campaigns and hitherto it has proven true eventually, because the victims of aggression had to flee in the end.

Ahead of the News

This shrewd method of being "ahead of oneself in the news" has won much credit for the German High Command. The recent lapse from accuracy has been attributed to the fact that Hitler was reported to be taking a hand in editing the communiqués. It is well to remember, however, that the Führer has been stage director before. It is quite unlikely that he has refrained from guiding the editor's hand before this.

Hitler always has believed in anticipating the future. If events caught up with his predictions, he took all possible credit for his accuracy.

Hitler usually has found ready credence when he reported insignificant losses after the close of every campaign. But if proper comparisons had been drawn up it would have been found that the figures of German losses given after 15 months of war actually were lower than the figures he previously had given for only five weeks of the war with Poland in 1939.

As a matter of fact, Hitler does not care if some few persons do check up on his figures. He is not concerned with what a few persons think or say. What he counts on is the masses, and he knows they are far more impressed by the first announcements of "facts" than by any subsequent comment or analysis. The fact that his statements easily might be disproved, therefore, made no difference to him.

Hitler's Reasoning

That was why he allowed the German propaganda to report that the Russian soldiers had revolted and murdered their political commissars, although the Russian Army at that time did not even have political commissars. But Hitler counts on the fact that very few really know whether there are commisars or not in the Russian Army, and if they hear that the Soviet troops had killed the commissars, they are sure there must be some commissars.

There was just as little care for accuracy when the Nazis claimed that the British had bombed some Berlin hospitals, although the buildings had great red crosses painted on their roofs. The fact is that there were no such red crosses painted on the roofs. But the Nazi method is not to care about the opinion of those few who attempt to find out the truth for themselves.

'Having Fine Time' Letters Aid Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Bohemian Protectorate newspapers are forced to print without alteration letters sent to them by the German Press Bureau supposedly written by Czech workers sent to Germany, according to reports reaching the Czech Press Bureau in New York.

The letters, part of Germany's propaganda equipment, express enthusiasm over the fine time had in Germany, emphasizing that there is little work, much money and friendly treatment.

Britain Acts to Ensure Planned Reconstruction; War Brings Opportunity to Right Haphazard Building

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Important progress toward insuring a properly planned physical rebuilding of postwar Britain is made by the British Government in accepting a majority of the interim recommendations of a committee under Justice Augustus A. Uthwatt which is examining the vital question of reconstruction.

Three main heads under which the Government will now take welcome action are:

1. Curbing land and property speculation.
2. Defining areas to be reconstructed so that rebuilding won't be piecemeal and uncoordinated.
3. Strengthening existing planning acts to gain greater control for acquiring land and property and over building generally.

Compromise Move

Nevertheless, the Government is being severely criticized for failing to adopt the most far-reaching of all the Uthwatt Committee's recommendations, namely, immediate formation of a central planning authority.

Actually the Government has compromised, as Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Public Buildings, told the House of Lords yesterday, by setting up a Council of Ministers, consisting of Lord Reith himself, Minister of Health Ernest Brown and Secretary of State for Scotland Tom Johnston.

The Government has now fully acknowledged its responsibility, not only to replan as well as rebuild areas devastated by air raids, but at the same time to utilize a unique opportunity to go far beyond this in righting generations of haphazard and uneconomic building all over the country.

The Government has committed itself to devise and effect a great comprehensive scheme embracing rehousing, slum clearance, green belts of national parks on the outskirts of big towns, relocation of industry separate from residential areas but with easy travel facilities, rural development, preservation of the countryside, abolition of ribbon (roadside) developments and to a measure of restrictions on the size of great cities, especially London.

Immensity Illustrated

The immensity of the task is illustrated by the cryptic but apt little epigram which is being passed around here—The English populace observed with frowns that those who went before had spoiled the towns. "This cannot be endured," they loudly cried, and set to work to spoil the countryside. It is well recognized that Britain is one of the world's most unplanned countries. Much of its charm is derived therefrom, but its people have also paid a heavy price for this omission and now that the task is to be tackled it is all the greater for generations of neglect. There is also recognition, however, that opportunities are correspondingly greater for Britain to set a new high standard of physical excellence in the coming new Europe.

It isn't doubted that the Government's intentions are on a grand scale. The only question is whether the Cabinet is going about the job in a big enough way and quickly enough.

Inevitable Overlapping

For the present, the Government claims it is too early to appoint a super-planner. A more likely explanation of the Government attitude is that the Cabinet is overawed by the complexity of the whole wider question of reconstruction, including its economic and social aspects.

Under the existing setup there is inevitably an overlapping and conflict of interest between Sir Arthur Greenwood, who is a member of the War Cabinet and responsible for general postwar reconstruction, and Lord Reith, whose concern is physical reconstruction but who is not in the War Cabinet

From personal contact with Lord Reith I am convinced he favors a single planning authority for physical reconstruction. And many shrewd observers believe Lord Reith himself, who combines imagination and organizing ability and the practicality of the engineer, should be immediately appointed Minister of Planning.

Meanwhile the Government has ensured progress toward proper planning by fixing that compensation payable in the public acquisition or control of land shall not exceed values at March 31, 1939. This will prevent private speculators from hindering plans for public benefit.

Precautions Planned

To date, the Uthwatt Committee found, there has been little or no speculation in land in developed areas. But the Committee records that there has been some speculative dealing in land in undeveloped areas while it warns that the situation toward the end of the war would favor speculation if necessary precautions were not taken.

To prevent piecemeal planning the existing wartime control of building materials is to be reinforced so that there will be no local rebuilding prejudicial to long term national policy. Furthermore, a scheme is to be evolved for defining of areas for reconstruction, so that local boundaries don't impede plans. Legislation will be sought to enable local authorities to secure additional property necessary for their plans.

The principle will be adopted whereoy local authorities are to be allowed and, in fact, encouraged to proceed with plans but the central Government organization will guide and control them. "Planning," Lord Reith told the House of Lo rds, "must be a partnership between central and local authorities."

Share Responsibility

There has been some adverse comment on the fact that the Government delayed three months after the Uthwatt Committee reached its interim conclusions before deciding its policy.

But Lord Reith assured the Lords that the Government was fully alive to the vital necessity for reconstruction plans being fully evolved before the end of the war. "We know what unpreparedness for war has meant. To be unprepared for peace may be far more serious," he said.

Admitting that a central planning authority was still embryonic, Lord Reith said, nevertheless, the site was cleared and the foundations laid and, "It will not be grass that grows upon them."

The feeling here today is that a great responsibility rests on Parliament, the public press and on Lord Reith himself to see that government vision comes true.

Wide World

London Statues and What They Escaped

Top: Famous London statues on the grounds of a British country estate where they were removed recently for safekeeping. The statues are those of Field Marshal Wolseley from the Horse Guards Parade; William III from St. James's Square; George III from Cockspur Street, and Burghers of Calais from Westminster Gardens. Lower: What might have happened to the statues had they been left in London. This picture was taken on the morning after a Nazi blitz attack. Photo passed by British censor.

U. S.-Australia Trade Pact In Offing Under Lend-Lease

CANBERRA, Australia, July 23 (Australian Associated Press)—United States and Australia trade relations will be placed on a new footing soon under a reciprocal agreement associated with the Lend-Lease Act.

Authoritative sources said the Commonwealth will facilitate the entry of an important range of American products and also will propose means of obtaining access to American markets of certain Australian primary products.

Officials, headed by E. McCarthy, Assistant Secretary of the Customs Department, will leave soon for the United States to discuss details of the agreement. Officials said the Canadian Government had been consulted.

The delegation going to the United States will discuss the shipping situation and disposal of such Australian products as meat and shipments of which have been suspended or drastically curtailed to Britain.

It will investigate the possibility of obtaining oil tankers for importing gasoline and the position of security stocks in wool in the United States. Customs officials will discuss the range of goods which can be imported, and the extent to which favored treatment is possible.

Gold Output Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—With the increasing need for dollar credits in the United States and Canada, some concern is felt at the 10 per cent reduction in Western Australia's gold output during the last six months. America will take unlimited gold in exchange for dollar credits and Western Australia, producing three-quarters of Australia's £18,000,000 annual production, is an important link in the chain of Australia's wartime finance.

During the last six months the State's mines produced 597,000 fine ounces of gold, a decline of 50,000 fine ounces, compared with production for the corresponding period of last year. With gold at £10 14s. an ounce the decline reduces Western Australia's earnings from gold by nearly £535,000. At the current rate of $35 an ounce the decline means a loss of $3,500,000 a year. It is a loss that Australia can ill afford.

The incidence of taxation both in England and Australia is the most important factor contributing to dwindling gold production. Most of the larger gold mining companies have their headquarters in England. They have to pay excess profits tax, up to 100 per cent in some cases. In addition the Australian Government imposes a gold tax without regard to whether the company is operating at a loss or a profit. The Australian gold tax is imposed on production and represents 50 per cent of the gold price exceeding £9 an ounce. For a number of companies this tax makes all the difference between profit and loss.

Bitter complaints are made by mine managers that the British excess profits tax is a tax on efficiency. Companies that have increased plants in the last three or four years pay more than other companies that have not developed their properties to the same extent. The tax is also retarding mine development. Recently the British Government made a concession to the fact that a gold mine is a wasting asset, and individual appeals for relief against the tax by gold-mining companies will be decided on their merits.

Another factor limiting production is the shortage of labor due to enlistments in the Army. Mining is a reserved occupation, but miners, with the mistaken view that they can serve their country better in the Army than in the mine, have managed to enlist by declaring their occupation to be one not on the reserved list.

Gold mining companies have for years drawn upon graduates of the Schools of Mines for their technical staffs, but enlistment of students has reduced numbers, thus establishing another problem for the companies.

The Big Bell Mines, Ltd., at Cue is not directly affected by the English excess profits tax because this company is a subsidiary of American Smelting & Refining Company of U. S. A., and the Premier Gold Mines Company and Terra Nova Properties, Ltd., are also American concerns. Big Bell Mines, Ltd., has apparently not had any serious difficulty in obtaining skilled labor. For years this company has treated 38,000 tons of ore a month for a recovery of between 3,000 and 4,000 fine ounces of gold. This production rate is being maintained.

Vichy Regime Sets 48-Hour Work Week

VICHY, France, July 23 (AP)—A 48-hour week for many French industries was established by Government decree today.

Previously the work week for most industries was 40 hours. Ship building, however, was placed on a 48-hour work week basis several months ago.

Nazi Press Attacks Roosevelt, War Crowded Off Page One

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—Attacks on President Roosevelt pushed the German war off the front pages of the entire Berlin morning press today.

Although the Luftwaffe in the past 24 hours carried modern technical warfare to Moscow, which had not heard the din of battle with a foreign foe since 1812, editors gave the whole of their front pages to a rejuvenated anti-Roosevelt campaign.

The President was charged with intriguing against Germany in Bolivia. DNB, the official German news agency, said he was trying to bring Bolivia into the status of "colonial dependence" on the United States.

Also under attack was his message to Congress, and the press branded as lies his remarks concerning German threats to the United States.

Without exception, morning newspapers also published on their front pages a picture of President Roosevelt with his sons, James, Franklin and Elliott, at a Masonic lodge session.

According to Nazi tenets, being a Mason is almost a cardinal sin and the picture is supposed to be particularly damning evidence, as the Völkischer Beobachter said in a two-line banner headline, that "Roosevelt is The Main Tool of Jewish World Freemasonry."

[Freemasonry in parts of Continental Europe off and on since before the French Revolution developed activities, including interference with politics, whihc led many Governments to declare it a danger to the state and to suppress it within their jurisdictions. Freemasonry in the United States, as well as the "Mother Grand Lodge" of England and Anglo-Saxon lodges generally, has no connection with such freemasonry. Among the fundamentals of the United States Grand Lodges, for instance, are non-sectarianism in religion and the forbidding of political activity.]

The picture was reported found in Masonic headquarters in German-occupied Oslo, Norway. It was described as taken Nov. 7, 1935, and as depicting President Roosevelt at the initiation of his sons, James and Franklin.

In the re-born campaign other papers devoted their entire first pages to sharp criticisms of the President's person and politics.

The mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, the Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, observed that "the words and deeds of Roosevelt do not concern themselves with 'defense and safety'; he is conducting a war of conquest and revenge against the equality of civilization in Europe hand in hand with Bolshevism, and using all the resources of the American continents."

[A German radio broadcast heard in New York said the photograph also was reproduced prominently on the front pages of all morning newspapers in Rome.

It said the tenor of Italian press comment was that the President's being a Freemason explains much of his policy. It quoted the newspaper Il Messaggero as declaring that a head of state who also is a Freemason can act only according to the wishes of Jews and Bolshevists.]

Colonies Approve Postwar Building

By the British Press Service
London, July 22

Although their armed forces are fighting on nearly a dozen fronts throughout the world, Colonies of the British Empire are already planning for large-scale postwar building programs, Parliament has been informed by Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Approval has already been given for 24 projects involving expenditures of $1,520,000, and 34 other projects which would cost $3,200,000 are being considered. An additional 70 projects are said to be "coming along" to raise Colonial living standards.

Lord Moyne emphasized that these projects and other similar plans which would not interfere with the Empire's war effort, will be carried out under Government supervision.

He pointed out that already there is a committee in the Colonial Office working on postwar economics and problems, and that the inter-Allied colonies should lose no time in preparing for a postwar return to normalcy.

Moscow Bombed Again; Reds Still Hold Nazis

By the Associated Press
Wednesday, July 23

A second successive night of Nazi aerial attacks on Moscow with 150 planes left many killed and injured, but, according to the Russians, did no effective damage. At the front, Moscow stated that the Germans had made no progress from their new wedges inside the Finnish and Ukrainian frontiers.

The Red Army's bulletin reported stubborn battles through the night, but it mentioned fighting in the same zones as yesterday and said that nothing significant had occurred elsewhere.

These fronts included not only the Porkhov and Smolensk areas, where German and Russian armies previously had been embattled, but also the Petrozavodsk region, inside the Soviet Union from Finland north of Leningrad, and Zhitomir, 50 miles closer to Kiev than Novograd Volynski, where the Red Army's resistance to the Nazis Ukrainian thrust had been centered.

Petrozavodsk and Zhitomir appeared for the first time in an early morning communique on yesterday's war developments and were repeated in the later bulletin, indicating that fighting at these new points still was indecisive.

German Report

The German High Command declared that Russian forces fighting off German encirclement have suffered "extraordinarily sanguinary losses" everywhere and mentioned gains specifically on the Ukraine and Finnish fronts.

Again giving more than a bare progress report, but still without mention of specific battlefields, the communiqué from Adolf Hitler's headquarters pictured the Russians falling back along the whole front under relentless pounding by the Germans and their allies.

"In the Ukraine," it said, "German, Rumanian, Hungarian, and Slovak troops are continuing their pursuit untiringly.

"On other parts of the Eastern Front, enveloping and annihilation of small and big Soviet groups continue. In the course of attempts to break the ring and to help enclosed troops, the enemy everywhere suffered extraordinarily sanguinary losses.

"On the Finnish front, operations are proceeding according to plan and ground is being gained."

Moscow Raids

The communiqué said the air raid on Moscow last night, the second on successive nights, was made before the fires of the first were brought under control.

Hits by heaviest German bombs and scattering of a large number of incendiaries, it said, wrought "further serious destruction" on the Russian capital's military establishments.

DNB, official German news agency, published a delayed report that Finnish and German troops had penetrated deep into the Russian lines east of Lake Ladoga Monday and Tuesday. The agency said the Red Army's political commissars had used artillery to prevent some wavering Russian troops from retiring and that losses of the Russians, under fire from two directions, were heavy.

German press dispatches reported the destruction of 92 Russian tanks in a battle between large tank units south of Kiev yesterday.

A battle between a portion of the Russian fleet and German speedboats in the eastern Baltic yesterday in which a Russian speedboat and an auxiliary vessel were sunk by torpedoes was reported in other German dispatches.

A Moscow communiqué said that 39 German planes were shot down yesterday and last night. Loss of 17 Russian planes was acknowledged.

The day before the Germans lost 87 planes to 14 Russian aircraft destroyed, the Russians said.

Stalin Reports

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP)—The text released today of an order of the day issued by People's Commissar for Defense of the U. S. S. R. Joseph Stalin follows:

On the night of July 21 the German Air Force attempted to deal a blow to Moscow. Due to the vigilance of the aerial observation service, enemy planes were discovered despite the dark night long before they appeared over Moscow.

On the approaches to Moscow enemy planes were encountered by our night fighters and organized antiaircraft artillery fire. The searchlight crews were working very well.

As a result over 200 enemy planes proceeding in waves towards Moscow were disorganized and only individual planes broke through to the capital. Isolated fires that broke out as a result of the bombardment were promptly liquidated by the vigorous actions of fire brigades. The militia maintained good order in the city.

According to final data our fighters and antiaircraft gunners brought down 22 enemy planes. For valor and skill displayed in repulsing the enemy air raid I express appreciation first to the pilots and night fighters of the Moscow Air Raid Protection Zone, secondly to the antiaircraft gunners, searchlight crews, balloon crews and the entire personnel of the Aerial Observation Service, thirdly to the personnel of the Moscow fire brigades and militia.

For good organization to repulse the raid of enemy planes on Moscow I express appreciation to the Commander of the Moscow Air Raid Protection Zone, Major General Gromadin, the Commander of the Formation of Air Raid Protection, Major General of Artillery Jouravleff, and the Commander of the Air Force Formation, Colonel Klimoff.

Major General Gromadin is to present the list of those who distinguished themselves for Governmental reward.

(Signed) The People's Commissar for Defense of the U. S. S. R., Stalin.

'Safe and Well'

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio started its German transmission last night with a call to Lieutenant Hoernemann of the Second company, 372nd German infantry, to inform him that 15 men he sent on patrol July 18 were safe and well with the Red Army and that he need not worry about them.

The announcer said the patrol, flying white flags, "stormed towards the Soviet, towards their freedom."

Aluminum Drive in Canada Hopes to Step Up Planes

OTTAWA, July 23 (CP)—With the example of their United Kingdom sisters before them, Canadian women will be invited to donate their old aluminum pots and pans so more airplanes may take the air against Hitler.

Plans are being completed for a nation-wide drive for aluminum, an essential metal in war industries, and the war services objective is that in donating aluminum equipment Canadians will also help the Canadian Red Cross, the spokesmen said.

The plan is that aluminum donations should be made to the Red Cross, which would benefit from the funds obtained by their sale to war industries.

Final conferences have still to be held but it is expected the Canada-wide campaign will be under way next week, officials said.

Help of salvage committees in individual localities would be requested. Aluminum supplies made available would go largely to aircraft factories in Canada.

The campaign was aimed not only at pots and pans made of aluminum but at all supplies of the material whether processed or not.

War services spokesmen said that an order issued by Metals Controller George C. Bateman has already insured that no aluminum, whether in the form of scrap or otherwise, could be sold other than to companies holding war contracts from the Munitions and Supply Department.

They said a "remarkable response" to an appeal for aluminum had been received from women of the United Kingdom who donated their used aluminum kitchen utensils to the Goveriment for use in construction of weapons of war.

How Much Aluminum It Takes for a Plane

By the Canadian Press
Ottawa, July 23

It takes 28,000 pounds of aluminum to manufacture one bomber, according to statistics compiled by the Canadian National War Services Salvage Bureau.

It takes 4,000 pounds of the metal for a fighter plane and 952,000 pounds to construct one battleship, it was stated.

Canada Aids 'Sister'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—One problem facing Australian aircraft manufacturers is now being overcome. Australian Aluminum Company's fabrication works are now in operation producing aluminum alloy sheets vital for the local aircraft manufacturing plan. Minister for Supply McBride has just seen the plant at work on aluminum ingots imported from Canada.

Melted, these ingots are cast into slabs and rolled in hot and cold mills into the thin sheets required for constructing the fuselage and wings of modern all-metal bombing aircraft. It was expected that the company would begin operations in May, 1940, but unfortunately key items of equipment were requisitioned by the British Government early in the war. These were replaced by purchases made in America.

Among the company's output is the aircraft material known as alclad, a duraluminum-type alloy sheet coated with high purity aluminum to prevent corrosion. Used here for many years in the hull of the Seagull amphibion type of aircraft, and in the construction of Australian-built Bristol Beaufort bombers—production of which is being stepped up rapidly—this alloy had to be imported hitherto. The company has spent $1,700,000 on the establishment of its plant which is the only one in the Southern Hemisphere producing the entire range of aluminum alloys required for aircraft. Extensions planned will enable the company to meet the needs of other countries besides Australia. Three groups—British Aluminum Company, Ltd., Aluminum Limited, of Canada, and Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd.—are associated in the company, which has a capital of $3,350,000.

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Labor's Role in Defense Is Analyzed by I. L. O.

MONTREAL (CP) — Modern warfare requires the whole of the human and material resources of any country engaged in conflict or preparing to defend itself against the menace of war, the International Labor Office says in a report recently issued on "labor supply and national defense."

The report notes that a policy of labor supply for defense or war means, for individuals, a restriction of their freedom of movement or an obligation to change their employment, occupation or residence, often at a heavy sacrifice. But it advocates co-operation among government, employer, and employee groups even when the executive authority has been given sweeping powers.

Citing Great Britain, it says that to date "the far-reaching powers of the Minister of Labor and his representatives have been exercised largely by persuasion and negotiation rather than by compulsion." The same was true of the British Dominions.

The I. L. O.'s report is a 245-page volume prepared by Pierre Waelbroeck, a Belgian citizen who is Chief of the Employment and Labor Conditions Section, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Mayer of New York. Both are attached to the I. L. O., which moved here last year from Geneva.

Analysis of Problems

Their work is an analysis of the various problems of labor supply followed by notes which describe factually the measures adopted by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United States.

They say they do not intend to outline a policy of labor supply that would be valid for every country, and adoption of various elements of any such policy would be a matter of expediency determined in the light of special conditions.

However, they arrive at conclusions of principle and advocate the following:

Priority for measures for utilizing unemployed, including men discharged from the armed forces.

Careful shift-over from nonessential to war production so as to avoid creating unemployment.

Wide distribution of defense orders through sub-contracting or "farming out."

Reinstatement of workers in their previous employment at the end of their work in war industry.

Facilities for training of skilled workers and supervisors.

Planning for future readjustment, with technical training and apprenticeships constantly in mind even during the emergency period.

Attention to accident prevention, industrial hygiene, preventive medicine, nutrition, and hours of work.

Co-operation of Government, employers, and workers in getting information on present and possible labor requirements and reserves.

An adequate and centralized public employment service.

Maintenance between employers and workers of such understandings on relations as will tend to assure united effort toward the common objective of national defence.

Change to Peace Outlined

The report outlines the course of change from peace to war economy in labor supply, and back to peace again. It says that lack of co-ordination between the expansion of defense industries and the contraction of nonessential industries results in throwing workers out of employment without furnishing them with employment useful to the defense efforts.

"Although progress may be made in the absorption of long-term unemployment, the total number of registered unemployed may, in such cases, remain constant or even increase, complete synchronization, of course, is not always possible."

In the British Dominions, it says, "There was at first a tendency to believe that absorption of the unemployed would follow automatically from increased wartime demands for labor. This belief disregarded a basic fact concerning the unemployed population of each dominion; namely, that the great majority of the unemployed were unskilled or inexperienced in industrial work, while the only jobs open to them were those in war industries requiring some degree of skill and experience. The persistence of the belief in automatic absorption of the unemployed tended to retard the expansion of positive efforts to retrain the unemployed."

Looking toward the postwar period, the report cautions "that the greater the modification of the structure of the employment market to meet urgent defense needs, the more difficult will it be to solve problems of readjustment when the emergency has come to an end. Therefore the structure of the employment market should not be changed more than is absolutely necessary, and precautions should be taken, wherever possible, to facilitate the eventual return to peace conditions."

Expansion of the armed forces, the report comments, is of military value only to the extent to which industry retains a labor supply adequate for war production and maintenance of essential commodities.

"If the country is in no immediate danger, the rhythm of expansion of the armed forces can be determined in such a manner as to make possible a parallel expansion in the labor supply necessary. . . .

"Germany is, undoubtedly, a country where such a synchronization has been achieved under the most favorable conditions. For six entire years, 1933 to 1939, the Reich increased and trained simultaneously the personnel required for its military service and its essential industries."

Flexibility in Schedule

The report reviews steps taken in individual countries to retain men in essential services and discusses the system of reserved occupations in the varying degrees to which it has been used in Great Britain and the British Dominions.

"One of the first requirements of any schedule of reserved occupations is flexibility," and "the flexibility of the British schedule has been largely responsible for its success."

The report says that none of the British Dominions has gone nearly so far toward perfecting a system for the allocation of man power between industry and the military forces as has Great Britain. Although there is some trace of the principle of schedule of reserved occupations in the system of each of the Dominions, this principle is more a general guide to policy than a workable administrative document and it is thoroughly reinforced by a basic system of individual examination of applications for recruitment. . . .

"In all cases, however, the primary object of policy is the same; to ensure that, while the requirements of the national fighting forces are met, those men who can render relatively greater services in essential industries or occupations are not permitted to enlist in the forces."

Special Arrangements

The report comments that in cases where voluntary recruitment has been supplemented by compulsory military service of short periods, experience has indicated that special arrangements are necessary to prevent industrial dislocations caused by the withdrawal of men for training.

"In Canada, for example, a 30-day compulsory training period was in effect for a short time, covering men in a certain age group and affecting nearly 300,000 young men with one year. Although the scheme made provision for postponement or advancement of any worker's training within a 12-month period, considerable dislocation of war industry was attributed to the short-term withdrawal of large numbers of men, without provision for the complete exemption of key workers.

"As a result, and for other reasons as well, a four-months training period replaced the one-month period in February, 1941, and it is expected greatly to relieve the strain on war industry. Fewer men will be removed from industry, about 72,000 instead of nearly 300,000."

Effects of U. S. Draft

Of the United States, the report says that "on the whole, the number of skilled men lost by defense industry as a result of the draft appears to have been relatively small, although some states claim to be more seriously affected than others." But, "it is gradually being recognized that the determination of satisfactory balance of man power between the relative needs of production and the military forces is one of the most vital defense problems confronting the United States at the present time."

The report says that an important source of labor supply can be found "in each undertaking among the best workers in the occupational category immediately below that in which employment vacancies exist. This up-grading can be organized systematically by a continuous process of vocational selection and training within any plant. . . .

"Factories with war contracts, aware of the shortage of skilled workers, naturally tend to keep for themselves any trained workers already in their employ, even though they may have too many for their present demands. . . . In the meantime they employ these workers on work which does not call for all their skill. It is necessary, therefore, to check the accuracy of any employers' forecasts."

Also, "A suitable and efficient division of labor, based on detailed job analyses, makes it possible to entrust to semi-skilled workers certain operations which are normally included in the duties of skilled workers.

Trade Union Rules

"Where the utilization of skilled labor in relation to other grades is the subject of trade union rules, this redistribution of jobs, known as dilution, calls for agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations."

Dealing with the possibility that compulsion may be necessary in the redistribution of labor in a country's war or defense program, the report says adoption of compulsory measures "does not involve abandonment of the voluntary system."

"A judicious distribution of orders," it says, "intended to permit every possible undertaking to share in the defense program, is a first means of confining within reasonable limits changes in the employment market. The work must be directed to the worker, unless it proves indispensable to move the worker himself.

"Much can be done in this respect by extensive subcontracting or 'farming-out' of contracts in order to distribute defense orders widely among all the factories which can take an effective part in the defense program."

The report says that the mere fact that where trade unions collaborate in labor supply policy they are able to supervise various matters helps to reassure the workers as to the need for measures which they are asked to accept. "The workers' attitude will be even more favorable if the actual measures have been prepared by the unions with their direct help."

If, however, individuals do not respond spontaneously to the appeal of authorities, the report continues, "compulsion will be the only remaining method of labor mobilization. And since coercion itself creates a tendency to passivity among the persons concerned, its use will have to be continuously extended."

I. L. O. Not Known To Be Aiding Nazis

By the Canadian Press

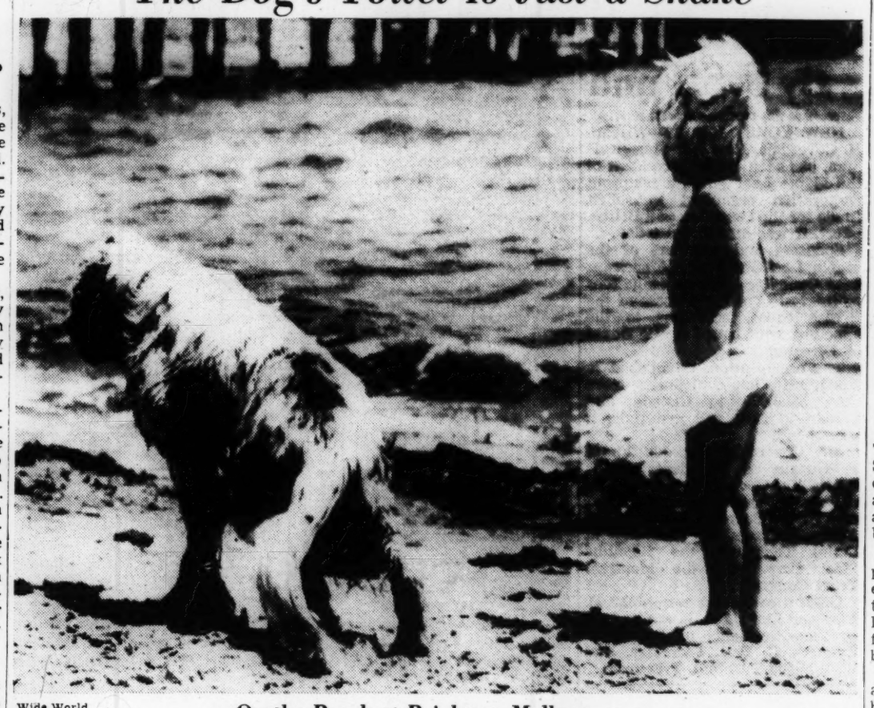
Montreal

Officials of the International Labor Office declare they have "no reason to believe" that members of the I. L. O. governing body in Nazi-occupied countries are collaborating in the editing of a German imitation of the office's official monthly review.

A previous Canadian Press dispatch erroneously quoted and I. L. O. official as saying "it may be that Germany has forced" such members into collaborating in a scheme to "discredit" the I. L. O. in Europe.

A copy of the imitation publication, which the Nazis have circulated in Europe as an official I. L. O. organ, has reached Washington.

The Dog's Towel Is Just a Shake



Wide World

On the Beach at Brighton, Melbourne

It is heartening to realize that all is not war even in the warring nations. Youth and good will still exist, as this peaceful pair amply exemplify. A wee miss and her dog emerge from the water at Brighton, one of the most popular of seaside resorts near the Australian metropolis.

Nazi Trade Pact Eases Swiss Crisis

BERN, Switzerland, July 23 (AP)—Combined German and Swiss customs inspection of Swiss exports to France or in transit through France will be established July 25 at the Swiss frontier station De la Plaine, Geneva customs authorities announced today.

The combined control is in connection with reopening of the rail route from Geneva to Bellegarde, in Unoccupied France, which touches the occupied zone at Pougny.

The joint customs inspection is similar to that long in effect at Basel, but it will provide the first German inspection at the frontier for goods going out through France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, July 23—The trade accord signed between Switzerland and Germany July 19 ends six weeks of negotiations and removes the little Nation's anxiety as to the marketing of at least some of its produce.

Certain electrical machinery and parts of watches have been exempted from the necessity of obtaining German permits, a privilege that removes the previous fear that Germany might place a ban on all transit permits.

In return, the Swiss have had to allow Germany the privilege of buying merchandise "according to its choice and within certain limits." Switzerland, it is reported, is to send cattle, milk products, and fruit to Germany, while Germany agrees to deliver coal and iron to Switzerland. Switzerland further obtains facilities for importing motor fuel, potatoes, and sugar.

The trade agreement with Germany follows another determined move on the part of the Swiss Government to break free from the limitations that have been closing in upon the Nation. The sudden loss of shipping facilities, when Greek and Yugoslav ships that had been leased by the Swiss lost their neutral rating in the vortex of the war and were no longer immune from attack, forced the Government's hand.

Swiss Merchant Marine

Realizing that the country's best assurance of uninterrupted transport lay in owning merchant vessels, Switzerland bought the Gotthard from Yugoslavia. Already it has made one passage to New York under the Swiss Flag.

A Netherlander, resident for some years in Switzerland where he navigated boats on the Rhine, is captain of the Gotthard. The sailors, it is reported, are Swiss who obtained their experience in the world's navies.

This measure is declared no stop-gap intended alone for the present state of affairs and to be discarded once hostilities abroad are at an end. It is to remain a permanent, though somewhat incongruous, feature of the mountain Republic. The Swiss Navy, with no home port of its own, nevertheless will be able to ease some of the Nation's economic difficulties by providing a direct artery to world markets.

Some of Switzerland's present shortages in food commodities result directly from the dependence on foreign bottoms. In this class may be listed sugar, cereals, fats, and coffee from the Americas; spices and cocoa beans from the Indies and Java. Latest of foods to be restricted is coffee with shops selling the product sparingly and only to old customers.

Stores Fix Rations

Grocery shops will issue their own ration cards which will limit coffee purchases to approximately one quarter of a pound as a person's quota for a month. This is only a temporary measure and will be removed upon the arrival of sufficient new coffee shipments. Cocoa, although not yet rationed, is likewise not plentiful, which has resulted in a price advance in Switzerland's chocolate products.

A recent new ruling announced over the radio stated that three kilos (6 pounds) of sugar would be allowed each person in the family with the explicit understanding that it was to be used to make "confiture."

In a country where preserved fruits constitute an important item on the Nation's breakfast tables, the intention to utilize the season's fruits amounts to an economy of considerable proportions. These spreads in many homes are used to eke out insufficient butter rations. It is possible the Government may wish to keep check on sugar rations by sending inspectors to the homes to see if instructions are being carried out.

These are a few of the problems occupying Switzerland's domestic economy at the moment which, either directly or indirectly, result from a reliance upon foreign shipping. Whether the country's merchant-marine program will accomplish all that is expected of it, is a matter for conjecture.

Heroic British Woman Honored by U. S. Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British-American Restaurant, a community feeding center "down Lambeth way," owes its much-appreciated existence to the heroism of a British woman seafarer, and the recognition of her bravery by the people of Norfolk, Va.

The Victoria A. Drummond British-American Restaurant, to give it its full title, every day serves about 300 people with a good lunch, cafeteria-style, for the equivalent of 12 cents. Its equipment was bought with money collected by the people of Norfolk, Va., when they heard of the adventures of Miss Victoria A. Drummond of Lambeth, only woman second engineer in the British Merchant Navy, and goddaughter of Queen Victoria.

The story of her heroism was told when her 6,500-tonner docked in Norfolk. It has since won for her the M.B.E. Lambeth was chosen as the site for this center both because it was the birthplace of the intrepid sailorwoman, and because, after a winter of bombing, there was great need for low-priced restaurant service in this battered district.

The London Gazette, in announcing the award of M.B.E. to Miss Drummond, gave an official account of her adventures.

Four hundred miles from land Nazi bombers attacked the ship. Second Engineer Drummond went below to take charge as soon as the alarm sounded. The first salvo of bombs flung her violently against the levers on the control platform. But she carried on and under her leadership the stokeroom and engine-room staff coaxed the last knot out of the ship. Then, as the danger became greater, she ordered them on deck and stayed on alone. More bombs fell. The main injection pipe just above her head "started" a joint and scalding steam rushed out.

"She nursed this vital pipe through the explosion of each salvo," the Gazette says, "easing down when the noise of the aircraft told her that bombs were about to fall, increasing steam again as they circled away for another run-in.

"Her conduct," it continues, "was an inspiration to the ship's company, and her devotion to duty prevented more serious damage to the vessel."

During the World War Miss Drummond worked in an engineering shop in Dundee, and obtained her second engineer's certificate in 1924. When this war started she gave up her job in London and returned to sea. She took part in the evacuation from Dunkirk.

A plaque over the fireplace at the British-American Restaurant gives details of the founding of the center and sets out the names of the Norfolk, Virginia, Committee Members. There is also a framed list of American subscribers.

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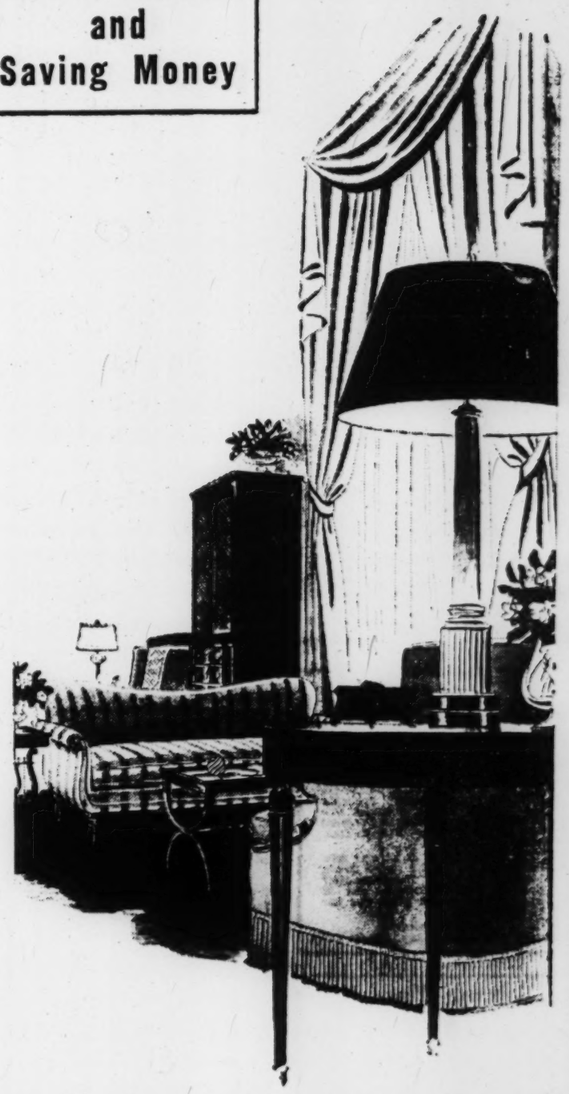

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U. S. Set to Counter Moves Of Japanese in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

gand, French commander in North Africa. It is not deluding itself with excessive hopes about the possibility of drawing the French overlord of Tunis, Algeria, and the Sahara to the Allied side. But it does hope, and perhaps with some reason, that a judicious amount of material aid to the General may fortify him in his policy of absolute neutrality.

Rewards to Weygand

American Consuls remain in this territory and according to their reports the General has carried out his promise to refuse to permit any increase in German agents beyond the minimum required under terms of the German-French armistice. These as numbered, according to official American reports, are a number af about 200 for the entire territory. In return for this resistance to German infiltration oil and food ships are being permitted to move to North Africa.

Behind all this, and explaining the change in Congress, lies the repetition of a now familiar pattern in America's relationship to the world crisis. As the Presidential foreign policy has broadened and expanded from one step to another there has always been intervening periods between moves when a lull abroad seemed to leave the President out ahead of the parade. In these periods Congress has grown restive and antagonistic. The feeling has developed that the President had magnified the danger. But almost unfailingly the Axis has seemed to misread the implications of such opposition and chosen such moments for attacks which in the eyes of Congress and American public opinion have had the effect of justifying the President.

Axis' New Moves

This seems to be the picture of the moment. If the Axis had chosen to remain quiet during this current period, if Japan had become more pacific instead of more belligerent, if Berlin had withdrawn its agents from the Iberian Peninsula and South America instead of intensifying interference, then the President would have found himself here in Washington with an unmanageable Congress. Under such circumstances he would never in the world have obtained his extension of the 12-month service period.

But Axis strategy seems incapable of understanding how the American mind works in such affairs. When Congress lags they might increase that lagging by assuming the outward appearance of a gentle lamb. Instead they seem to interpret the lagging as an ideal opportunity for new advances—and proceed to overturn it by displaying the fangs of the wolf.

That is the story today. The Axis itself has prevented Congressional resistance. As always, it has driven Congress and public opinion behind the President.

RAF Increases Raids On Bengasi Through Long-Distance Flight

WITH THE RAF IN THE WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT, July 23 (Delayed) (AP)—The British Middle East Command, taking advantage of the German Air Force's preoccupation in the war with Russia, is ordering ever heavier attacks on Bengasi and other strategic Axis-held targets in Libya.

Night after night long-range RAF bombers are flying a distance equal to that from London to Milan, Italy, carrying tons of big bombs to drop on the Mediterranean port, which now has suffered more raids than even the railway yards of Hamm, Germany.

With the back door of Bengasi kept firmly closed by the RAF, the Italians are forced to bring forward the war materials for their armies and air force on the Libyan front over a line of communications nearly 1,000 miles long from Tripoli to Sirte, which is the only usable port between Tripoli and Bengasi.

Tobruk, 80 miles from the Egyptian frontier, remains firmly in British hands.

As there is no railway, every bomb dropped on Tobruk or Alexandria by Axis fliers must be brought across the hundreds of miles of difficult desert road by chain motor transport, which in turn makes the heaviest demand on fuel supplies and drivers' rations, also brought from Tripoli.

Totalitarians Active Near Panama Canal

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 23 (AP)—Police officials reported July 21 they had discovered totalitarian activity which threatened the person of President Calderon Guardia in this capital only 300 miles from the Panama Canal.

Totalitarian elements were said to have attempted to block administrative policies of the Government because of its adherence to the foreign policy of President Roosevelt. No details were given but police said they had activities of the agitators under control.

Young Women Get Guggenheim Estate

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Four young women are named to share the estate of William Guggenheim, of the famous copper family, in a will that made no provisions for Mr. Guggenheim's widow and son.

Disposing of an estate estimated at "more than $1,000,000," the will's provisions were disclosed yesterday. Mr. Guggenheim was one of the seven sons of Meyer Guggenheim, founder of the family fortune.

Counsel for Mrs. Aimee Steinberger Guggenheim, the widow, said she and her son, William, had been provided for adequately during Mr. Guggenheim's lifetime.

Named as beneficiaries of an estate that includes a palatial Riverside Drive mansion were Lillyan Andrus, described as "Miss America of 1929," now a resident of Hollywood; Mary Alice Rice, a Texas-born former showgirl; Mildred Borst, a former "Miss Connecticut" and Ziegfeld-Earl Carroll showgirl, and Florence Sullivan, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., described as a former secretarial employee of Mr. Guggenheim.

Agency Explains Offer Of Ad to Boy's Paper

ANAMOSA, Iowa, July 23 (AP)—John Sanner, boy publisher of the "News," last week rejected a Navy promotion series of advertisements that would have netted him $236 at his current space rates.

The other day John received a $5 check from the New York concern, Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, which offered the advertising, reserving space in the current issue to explain why a contract was submitted to his paper, a three-column by seven-inch weekly printed with rubber type on a toy press.

Heads Fund

William H. Coverdale

Of New York, prominent in Canadian and American business affairs, who has been elected President of the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., an American organization aiding the war effort of the British Empire. Mr. Coverdale is President of the Canada Steamship Lines.

Canada's War Effort Aided By U. S. Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—William H. Coverdale, New York businessman, has been elected President of the Maple Leaf Fund, a nonprofit corporation organized to solicit funds for the Canadian and British effort, it was announced today.

Sponsors and members of the Maple Leaf Fund are Americans with Canadian business affiliations or interested in the success of the British cause, according to the announcement issued by its Board of Directors.

The organization, established in April, 1940, has contributed more than $500,000 to Canada and Britain in cash and materials, it was stated.

Mr. Coverdale succeeds Victor T. Goggin as President of the Fund. Mr. Coverdale is President of Canada Steamship Lines, Chairman of the Board of the Seaboard Airline Railway, and a director of Postal Telegraph, the Republic Steel Corp. and the Montreal Trust Company.

Officers re-elected were John B. How and Lieut. Col. F. E. Gendron as Vice-Presidents of the Fund, Kenneth C. Bell, Secretary, and W. Wallace Turnbull, Treasurer.

W. C. T. U. Calls 1941 Tavern Worse Than 1914 Saloon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—On the occasion of "National Tavern Week," announced by a liquor association, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union declares the old-time saloonkeeper would "blush with shame if charged with the crime and immorality which surrounds the 1941 tavern."

The saloon, recalls the W. C. T. U., was not supposed to come back. It quotes in this connection President Roosevelt's repeal speech of Dec. 5, 1933, in which he asked that "no State shall by law or otherwise authorize the return of the saloon, either in its old form or in some modern guise."

But today's taverns are worse than the average saloon of 1914, insists the W. C. T. U., and it gives reasons for this statement.

Says the temperance organization: "The 1914 saloon permitted very few women customers; barmaids and hostesses were unknown; drunks were served warily, youth and children rarely served, and 'rushing the growler' was frowned on; location was usually restricted to business sections; saloon 'roadhouses' were held in disrepute; merchandising was elemental and unattractive; entertainment attractions were few; and 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now,' was the theme song.

To this picture the White Ribboners contrast that of the 1941 tavern. "It caters to women who often outnumber male customers; it has barmaids and hostesses; it serves all comers, drunk or otherwise, as long as the money holds out; it constantly lures youth (33 per cent of child delinquency is found to be due to effects of liquor); it frequently invades residential and school areas; it locates along highways away from city police supervision; it sponsors lavish merchandising designed to win new customers, particularly among youth and women; and its theme song is, or should be, "Mother, Dear Mother (or Daughter), Come Home With Me Now."

Taverns have proved themselves undesirable from the real estate man's standpoint, says the Temperance Union. In a recent Chicago area survey reported by the organization, 99 per cent of the large real estate management firms replying said that the presence of a tavern decreased the rentability of neighboring vacant space. Sixty-nine per cent of those replying declared that tavern tenants are not desirable.

Pay Trained Troops $45, Ohioan's Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23 (AP)—Army privates' pay should be raised from $21 to $45 a month before their training period is extended for the duration of the national emergency, Representative-at-Large Stephen M. Young (D) of Ohio asserted last night.

"Our Selective Service soldiers at the end of one year's training become increasingly valuable in our armed forces," the Representative from Cleveland said in an address prepared for radio delivery.

"Therefore, Congress should increase the minimum pay of such soldiers and make appropriate increases for non-commissioned officers. Then an appeal could properly be made to such soldiers to volunteer for further service during the emergency.

"Certainly our soldiers should receive as much as unskilled labor in private industry," he added.

Skipper Who Slipped Nazis Joins the U. S. Navy

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Capt. William A. McHale, a hard-bitten Yankee skipper who brought the American freighter Mormacsea home after the German invasion of Norway trapped the vessel at Trondheim, joined the United States Navy yesterday. He will serve on the transport President Adams as a Lieutenant Commander.

Mr. McHale's vessel escaped bombings and minefields when he sailed her to New York in April, 1940. His diary of the adventures of the Mormacsea, written for children in the school at Glen Rock, N. J., was distributed in booklet form throughout the world.

Head of U. of Kentucky Wants America in War

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23 (AP)—H. L. Donovan, President of the University of Kentucky, advocates immediate entry of the United States into war against Germany.

In an address to fellow members of the American Legion in State Convention, Mr. Donovan declared: "The sooner we get into the fray, the sooner it will be over and the better it will be for the nation."

British Study New Nazi Exchange Plan

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Mr. Richard K. Law, new Undersecretary of Foreign Ministry, told Parliament yesterday that the German Government had offered to exchange prisoners by means of ambulance planes, but that "for practical reasons" the offer was not entirely acceptable.

The Germans now have made an "alternative suggestion" which is under consideration, Mr. Law said.

The German suggestion, he said, was a counter proposal "for repatriation by hospital or other ships made by His Majesty's Government last year," and provides for the exchange to take place in neutral countries. He added:

"Meanwhile, the Governments of those neutral countries with whose co-operation it is hoped that the scheme may be put into effect are being approached. The negotiations with Italy are not so far advanced, as no large numbers of prisoners were in question until this year."

Dr. Hunsaker Named Research Chief

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, designer of the dirigible Shenandoah and former Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, as Co-ordinator of Research and Development for the Navy Department.

Dr. Hunsaker, now head of the mechanical engineering department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and professor in charge of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, will become Chairman of a newly established Naval Research and Development Board. He will advise the Secretary on naval research, co-operate with other agencies conducting research, and organize the planning section for the formulation of naval research programs.

Farm Families Aided By Memorial Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—When the Dyess Memorial Library was established five years ago for use by the 450 low-income farm families placed on the Government's 16,500-acre colonization tract in Mississippi County, only 259 volumes were on the shelves.

Today the library has 2,258 volumes, and nearly every family in the colony is a regular visitor.

In one corner is a special shelf designated as the "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Shelf." All volumes on that shelf were sent by the President's wife following her visit to the colony several years ago. Each year a box of books arrives from the White House.

World's Largest Pineapple

Wide World

A Honolulu Landmark

The largest "pineapple" in the world is a water tank on top of the cannery of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., in Honolulu. It is 64 feet high, 24 feet in diameter and weighs 36 tons.

Skilled 'Help' From Railroads

By the Associated Press

A Government appeal to the Nation's railroads for the transfer of 100,000 skilled workers to defense industries brought a quick promise of co-operation today from railroad executives and union leaders.

Eli Oliver, labor adviser from the Office of Production Management, held a series of exploratory conferences and reported the willingness of both sides to assist.

Further conferences are expected, he said, and leaders for management and labor "will now look into the definite questions involved," which include the availability of men with the necessary defense skills, and the problem of spreading their railroad work among fewer employees.

Included at the conferences were J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of Aemrican Railroads; Bert M. Jewel, President of the American Federation of Labor Railway Employees' Department; E. E. Milliman, President of the Maintenance Men, and A. E. Lyon, President of the Signalmen, both A. F. of L., and several railroad Presidents.

Sidney Hillman of OPM who appealed for the transfer of skilled workers, estimated the railroads employ 400,000 mechanics, welders, boiler-makers, and other types of defense workmen.

Galveston—Local Draft Board officials said that more than 20 men on strike at the Todd-Galveston dry docks plant, who had been deferred because of employment in an essential defense industry, have been reclassified and ordered to report for physical examinations.

They said the action was taken in compliance with instructions received some time ago from National Selective Service headquarters to reclassify men on strike in vital defense industries.

Meanwhile, the week-old strike of approximately 2,000 members of A. F. of L. craft unions at the dry dock continued with no new developments. Principal differences in the effort to negotiate a contract in conformity with the master agreement for shipyard labor in the Gulf are understood to involve the closed shop and apprentice system issues, although officials of neither side have made public statements.

New York—Motions to quash an incident charging George E Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (A. F. of L.) and William Bioff, leader of the organization, with extortion were dismissed by Federal Judge Louie Strum.

The two men are accused of extorting $550,000 from film producing companies. Investigation and indictment of them followed the trial of Joseph M. Schenck, former Board Chairman of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, who was convicted of income tax evasion.

Judge Strum's dismissal of motions means that Mr. Browne and Mr. Bioff will face trial Aug. 18. Each is under a $50,000 bond.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A proposal for establishment of a $5,000,000 "hard-times" fund for the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers during any depression which might follow the defense boom will be discussed at the organization's international convention in Buffalo, beginning Aug. 4.

"Food, clothing and rent would be provided for the workers through this fund, which also would serve as a 'big stick' to ward off enemies of labor who might take advantage of a depression to undermine union organization," U. A. W. Secretary George F. Addes said.

Poochie, Just Dog, Saves Two From Raging Current

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—The story of how a mongrel dog pulled two persons to safety from a swift Mississippi River current that claimed two other rescuers was told here yesterday.

Harold Harris and his brother Prentice, small boys, were caught by the current while swimming yesterday. At their cries, Walter Jones, Troy Crofford, and W. H. Fowinkle plunged in to help them. Poochie, a year-old mongrel, was passing the spot with his owner, F. A. Becton, and plunged into the water.

Crofford and Fowinkle drowned in their rescue attempt. The dog towed Harold to safety by his hair, then returned to pull in Jones, who had become exhausted. Prentice was pulled to safety by his brother, Bob Harris.

Air Chief

© Harris & Ewing

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons

Chief of the United States Air Corps Combat Forces. His headquarters are at Bolling Field, D. C.

N. Y. Air Warden Goal Has Been Surpassed

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—New York has surpassed by a wide margin its original goal in the registration of air-raid wardens and has set up a new one.

The goal established at the beginning of the drive was 62,011, but through July 21 62,651 persons had registered. Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine set 100,000 as the new goal.

Attempt to Block Extension Of Draft Called Sabotage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—In a fighting mood, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, today told Congress that legislative indecision and lax camp discipline on the draft extension issue are feeding the Nazi flame.

The Army Chief described as a "racket" and "sabotage of the most dangerous kind" isolationist efforts to get selectees to sign petitions opposing extension of their service period.

"We cannot," he insisted, "have a political club and call it an army."

Called before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to outline the need for congressional declaration of a national emergency allowing the President to extend the year's service period for selectees, National Guard members, and reservists, General Marshall digressed to describe what he termed "a very serious experience" going on in the United States today.

Sees Danger to Army

Goaded by outside interests, selectees are beginning to "sympathize with themselves instead of accepting soldiering as a business involving mud and heat, irregular meals and severance of social and personal relationships, and the Army is in danger of becoming a collection of groups rather than an integrated whole," he warned.

At one point, the General calmed himself long enough to apologize, "I may seem to feel very deeply about this, but I have a responsibility and I'll be held to it."

Advocating extension by the method provided in the original selective service law and recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt this week, General Marshall opposed any "patchwork" projects and warned against proposals for special inducements to second year volunteers as repeating "colossal errors" of the Civil War when bounties were paid to volunteers.

Explains Terms

Acknowledging some confusion on the part of some selectees' mothers and other well-intentioned persons, General Marshall explained to the Committee that he considers there is a "wide difference between a national emergency and a state of war."

"A national emergency," he declared, "does not involve a state of war. From my point of view it gives us the best chance of avoiding war because it gives us such strength that it cannot be trifled with."

The General disclosed that he had replied personally to numerous letters received from selectees' mothers and had succeeded in getting many of them "to see things the way I see them."

On the other hand, he said, he has received a large number of letters and telegrams opposing extension which gave "evidence of collusion" and of having originated in areas of large German populations.

Can't 'Tell All'

The Army Chief adhered to his contention, expressed in the Senate last week that it would be unwise to tell the public all the Army knows about the dangers imminent to the Western Hemisphere.

"To spread all the facts on the record would be out of the question," he told the Committee. "I consider that it would be most unwise and against the public interest and might result in violent reactions.

"I prefer to see action in a calm, businesslike way. My purpose is solely the security of the Western Hemisphere because I am interested in America. I'm also interested in the British Fleet, to put it coldly."

General Marshall said all he was asking of Congress was a quick settlement of the draft extension question that would allow him to go ahead with the development of the Army, "unless you definitely determine," he added, "to change your military system."

Need of Training

Detailing personal observations in the World War of unprepared and unorganized troops sailing to France, with resulting large losses in life, General Marshall explained that complete training would tend to lessen such losses. "We were compelled then to do things without training," he said. "That is what we are trying to avoid now."

Bringing up to date his difficulty in assigning selectees to American outposts because of their present limited service period, the Army Chief told the Committee that only yesterday he had vetoed a proposal to reinforce the defense at Trinidad until extension was voted. "It is largely a matter of getting shipping tonnage to take these men and bring them back. I must not involve the Army and the Nazy in sending a unit down there that I will have to bring back," he said.

Tells of Iceland

Any military guard sent to Iceland to relieve the Marine contingent there ought to arrive there before Oct. 1 when winter sets in, the General told the Congressmen.

"Iceland," he commented, "is a long way off in ship tonnage, but it is close to the United States in some other ways."

Reiterating his denial that he had suggested an American Expeditionary Force in his annual report, the General indicated that even were such a force approved, the transportation problem today would be a major stumbling block to its effective operation.

Selectees make up from 9 to 85 per cent of the various divisions in the Army, with the highest percentage in the engineers, figures submitted to the Committee, disclosed.

Federal and Civic Groups Honor Her Who Honored Symbol of Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Emma Lazarus, author of "The New Colossus," a poem inscribed in bronze on the second landing of the Statue of Liberty which voices the grateful thought of the naturalized American for his refuge on freedom's shores, was honored by Federal Government and civic groups here yesterday on the ninety second anniversary of her birth in New York. The National Park Service and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born joined in honoring the poetess who described the liberty statue as:

A mighty woman with a torch
Whose flame,
Is the imprisoned lightning, and
Her name,
Mother of exiles.

George A. Palmer, Superintendent of the Statue since 1937, one of the speakers at the ceremonies, attended by 100 persons, said that during present chaotic world conditions "The New Colossus" might become the world anthem for the oppressed.

"Its message must not be discarded as long as the Statue of Liberty is held as the symbol of our promise to the future," he declares.

Alden Whitman, Assistant Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, voiced the opinion that no one in America could accept the Nazi attacks on the rights of foreign-born and non-citizens, assailing in particular the Hobbs concentration camp bill now before Congress.

A wreath was sent by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Newton B. Dury, Director of the National Park Service. A message of greeting from Governor Herbert H. Lehman also was read.

Hastings in N. Y. Starts Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—George A. Hastings, Republican candidate for Congress in the fourteenth congressional district to fill the unexpired term of the late M. Michael Edelstein, opened his speaking campaign with a series of open-air addresses July 21. Samuel S. Koenig, Republican leader of the district; Meyer Goldberg, his campaign manager, and Louis J. Lefkowitz, President of the Federal Club, accompanied him on his speaking tour.

Mr. Hastings declared that the question of war and defense should be taken out of politics.

"Unity and petty partisan politics do not grow in the same soil," he said. "Both for defense and for peace-time living we must have unity of the people which is a reality, not a mere phrase. Our job is cut out for us. It is to defend America, to aid Britain and to throw the weight of our aid against the menace of Hitlerism."

Simultaneously the American Labor Party's State Executive Committee announced today it would not enter a candidate in the July 29 special election, throwing its support to Arthur G. Klein, Democratic candidate for the seat. The announcement, issued by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman, and Alex Rose, State Secretary, declared that Mr. Klein merited aid because of his advocacy of "a bitter-end fight on Hitlerism" and his pledges of aid to New Deal legislation and policies.

Presidential 'Plug' Boosts Two Books

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 23

President Roosevelt gave a free advertising plug yesterday to a pair of books which were lying on his desk.

One was David Cushman Coyle's "America," the other Douglas Miller's "You Can't Do Business With Hitler."

Mr. Roosevelt praised them both when reporters remarked about them at a press conference. Asked whether he had seen an advertisement, signed by seven persons, including Wendell L. Willkie, recommending Mr. Miller's work, the President said he had. But he had got the book before he saw the ad.

Aid for Wounded

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 23 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office declared its readiness to assist in the exchange of wounded war prisoners.

King Gustaf's brother, Prince Charles, took the initiative in the matter.

Arrival of a hospital train of wounded German soldiers at Krylbo, 90 miles northwest of Stockholm, was disclosed today.

Germany has an agreement with Sweden for the passage of one division of German soldiers from Norway to Finland. This transit was virtually finished last week. Apparently Germany also has permission to bring wounded troops from the Finnish-Russian front through Sweden.

First Envoy to Brazil

OTTAWA, July 23 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the appointment of Jean Desy, former Canadian Minister to Belgium and the Netherlands, as the first Canadian Minister to Brazil.

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140 North Washington Avenue
Shoe Repairs and Accessories
The Moffitt Family have been workers in Leather in the Lackawanna Valley for 150 years.
Pioneers in the Shoe Repair Service in Scranton 32 years ago.
Advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor for 10 years.
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Celebrates 30 Years of Business
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Japan Seen Planning To Occupy Indo-China

By the Associated Press

Japanese pressure on French Indo-China to yield concessions including strategic Camranh Bay and other bases within striking distance of British Singapore, accompanied by a series of war preparations, was interpreted today in London and Shanghai as foreshadowing possible Japanese effort to occupy the French colony within the immediate future

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was quoted on the British radio as declaring that alleged British designs on Thailand and French Indo-China "are entirely non-existent."

Capitals Kept Informed

He said Britain was aware of "persistent reports that the Japanese Government intended to take action to obtain naval and air bases in Southern Indo-China" and that a simultaneous Japanese press campaign of innuendo against Britain concerning Thailand and Indo-China gave them additional significance.

Washington and London kept each other informed on the mounting crisis with authoritative British quarters predicting a quick break in developments.

An Australian radiocast from Sydney said Britain, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia were fully aware of the threatened danger and had engaged in "the fullest consultations" on problems of defense.

In Washington, President Roosevelt took occasion at his press conference yesterday to disclose a Navy report that Tokyo had clamped a censorship on both radio and cable. He answered affirmatively when asked if he considered this action significant.

From Tokyo, the Japanese news agency Domei radiocast a statement by "authoritative sources" admitting that restrictions had been imposed on the use of foreign languages in outgoing telegrams and in telephone talks but denying that any new censorship had been imposed.

"Understanding" Seen

The Japanese Government announced July 14 that henceforth telegrams could be sent abroad only in Japanese, English or German, that messages in code must be accompanied by a translaiton and that all messages must be signed.

Dispatches from Vichy said it was likely that France and Japan might reach an understanding for the technical "protection" of French Indo-China by the Japanese.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said today it had been confirmed officially that the Japanese Ambassador to France has demanded the use of facilities in southern Indo-China.

The conversations between France and Japan over Indo-China were understood to be based on the Japanese guarantee of the integrity of Indo-Chinese frontiers given after Japan mediated hostilities between Thailand and Indo-China.

Les Nouveaux Temps, pro-Nazi French paper, warned that "before penetrating into Indo-China, Britain should remember the guarantee given our colony by Tokyo."

It was recalled that the protocol attached to the peace treaty with Thailand bound France to do nothing to oppose Japanese interests in the colony, directly or indirectly.

The Paris edition of Paris Soir wrote that "any decision which might be taken by the Japanese Government would not be a surprise for the French Government"

By a Staff Artist

Teijiro Toyoda

Foreign Minister in Japan's new Cabinet.

and added that while France must defend its empire, its attitude would be different toward a signatory of the Tri-Partite Pact.

New Demands Seen

Conferences between Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, and Maj. Gen. Rashiro Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission stationed in the French colony, continued at Hanoi. Official silence heightened the belief in some quarters that General Sumita was presenting new demands, and that the French had virtually yielded.

Reports from Shanghai said that Japanese troops, planes and ships were massed at Hainan, an island off the South China coast opposite Indo-China, for the expected move into the French colony, and that Japanese Fleet transports were standing by near the mouth of the Pearl River below Canton.

Peiping dispatches said there was a growing belief that Japan's armies in North China and Manchukuo were in the midst of important shifts. Well-grounded reports said 20 troop-laden Japanese trains had been seen moving north in the past few days, possibly headed for the port of Chinwangtao, where they could embark for a movement southward.

Military experts in Washington said Japanese conquest of Indo-China would provide Tokyo with:

1. A stepping-stone for Japan's long-dreamed-of expansion to the south, with air and naval bases only 600 miles from Singapore.

2. A relatively easy victory for the war-weary Japanese people, along with ample stores of foodstuffs, particularly rice, to offset present shortages.

3. A diversion which the Japanese and Germans might hope would insure the United States fleet being kept in the Pacific.

Domei said today the Emperor's Privy Council would meet in extraordinary session before the end of the week to discuss "various questions" confronting Japan.

The councillors met at the palace today with the Emperor and all members of the Cabinet for the first time since Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye formed his new Cabinet last week.

Drought Curtailing Florida Fruit Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Up to the middle of June, the 1941 crop of citrus fruit in Florida was 6,000,000 boxes in excess of last year's shipments, on the corresponding date. The total citrus shipment of 1940-41 crop, to that date was 33,297,849 boxes.

To ship this fruit to northern markets, 83,244 cars, each of 700-box capacity, were required. A year ago, during the similar period, only 68,164 cars, with a volume of only 27,264,784 boxes in all were shipped.

The prolonged drought of this season, it is said, will seriously curtail the 1941-42 citrus crop. Pinellas County, on the Gulf coast, is the only section promising a normal, or more, crop for the season.

Dominion's Pilot Training Tops Estimate

Continued from Page 1

ful skies before going back to their besieged homes as experienced airmen. In addition, the Air Training Plan acts as bookkeeper for the hundreds of British youth who are now being trained in the United States under a separate agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.

2,000 Are Americans

The boys debark at Canadian ports as fledglings and return to Canada from their American training as experienced airmen to embark from Canada for Britain.

It is estimated that about 2,000 training in the RCAF are Americans, and about 600 more are Americans, and about 600 more are instructors for the Air Training Plan. Under regulations recently promulgated these American members are permitted to wear "U. S. A." shoulder insignia to identify them as a group among the Empire and Norwegian air insignia also worn throughout Canada.

As for Canada's contribution abroad, it is disclosed that three squadrons have already gone overseas as units to partake in the Battle of Britain. Twelve more RCAF units are also being gathered together in Britain to serve with the RAF, and all told 25 Canadian squadrons are authorized in the agreement between the British and Canadian governments.

In addition to these all-Canadian squadrons thousands of Canadian pilots, observers and air gunners will serve in Royal Air Force units.

In addition to sending airmen overseas the RCAF from the beginning of the war set up a constant patrol of the coastal waters of Canada. In fact it was advance units of this partol, flying American-built flying boats, that discovered the location of the German battleship Bismarck, and directed British naval units to the big Nazi warship.

40 Planes a Week

The tempo of Canada's aircraft industry has accelerated also to meet the demands of the Air Training Plan. A small industry at the beginning of the war, the Canadian rate of production is now about 40 planes of all classifications a week. Most of the original primary trainers, in the elementary flying, bombing and gunning categories, have been supplied from abroad. The Canadian aircraft industry now, however, is concentrating on the manufacture of advanced training ships for the Commonwealth Plan and service craft of the heavy bomber type. It also produces, for instance, nearly 100 trainers a month.

The North American "Harvard" plane—the last ship a RCAF pursuit pilot flies in Canada before he steps into the cockpit of a Hurricane and Spitfire abroad—is also being turned out now by the Canadian aircraft industry. At least 200 airplanes, including 29 Consolidated PBY twin-engined patrol flying boats and several Martin B-26 medium bombers—manufactured in Canada under license—have been ordered from the Canadian industry. The engines for all these planes, however, are still being imported from the United States.

Thus is the story of Canadian air power to the present.

New White Rose Wins Canada Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A straight-stemmed rose with firm white petals and just a slight blush of pink in the center, a hybrid Tea called "Snow White," developed during the past few years, won the trophy for the best rose in the recent annual rose show of the Rose Society of Ontario. Originated in Spain, the rose was grown by A. H. Trapnell of St. Catharines.

More than 10,000 roses were on display, with about 300 varieties represented. Edward W. Tyrill, Fort Erie, North, and D. C. Patton, Islington, each won seven first prizes, the grand sweepstake going to Mr. Tyrill, who also had four seconds and five thirds to his credit.

As she opened the show, Lady Eaton congratulated the growers on having such a beautiful display of blooms after such a dry spring. The decision to have the rose show here as usual had been made last autumn, and Lady Eaton mentioned that as a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England she had received the program of events for the year and noted that shows would go on in the old country.

How 'Wrens' Aid British Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Women of the Royal Naval Service are playing their part in the Battle of the Atlantic. Not only are they releasing men for sea service but they are doing an excellent job on their own account. Mrs. Laughton Mathews, Director of the Service, told of their activities on her return here from a visit of inspection to establishments in various parts of the country.

"In all the communications and operational departments," Mrs. Laughton Mathews said, "W. R N. S. officers and ratings (Wrens as they are popularly called) are working side by side with naval officers and ratings, fitting into the picture so naturally in their naval uniforms, that one does not stop to think that here is a modern revolution, a 'New Order,' indeed; they just are part of the great naval machine."

The Wrens "man" the telephones, teleprinters, and typewriters; they undertake the distribution of signals, they code and decode messages; cypher officers handle the most secret signals; "plotters" keep track of the movements of ships on great charts from which can be seen at a glance the position of all units in the Battle of the Atlantic.

"Behind the Scenes"

"Plotting," Mrs. Laughton Mathews said, "is a branch of the work on which Wrens are being increasingly employed and which they find of absorbing interest."

The Wrens were "behind the scenes" in the operations which led to the sinking of the Bismarck, and some of them spoke of it to the Director as "the most thrilling experience of their lives."

At a busy British port which controls ships of all sizes and caliber, the Wrens have a station for dealing with the auxiliary vessels.

"In a small office at the end of a pier," Mrs. Laughton Mathews said, "sit the radio telegraphists, earphones on heads, bending over complicated mechanism, receiving and sending messages in Morse to the ships. Through the little office window I could see the sun on the water and the white ensign flying at the stern of the small, proud trawlers. Within the office the drone of the Morse buzzer and the quiet Wren intent on her work."

"The work has not been cut down," the Commanding Officer told the Director. "Since we sent our men telegraphists to sea these Wrens have been completely in charge. If you took them away, the station would close."

In another office is a Regulating Petty Officer Wren who deals with the men from the trawlers when they come ashore. She issues ration cards and leave tickets and transfers seamen to new ships.

The Naval Control Service, which undertakes the arrangements for both coastal and ocean convoys, is also manned by Wrens. Here Wren officers keep watch by day and by night, doing the full duty of naval officers. Each coastal convoy may mean 60 or 70 signals for which they are responsible.

Another Wren keeps the Shipping Log of vessels entering port She interviews the Masters and gets the necessary details of cargoes, tonnage, etc. This Wren is the first person these seafaring men see after two or three weeks of danger and endurance on the high seas.

A very different picture is seen in the life and work of the Wrens at the large Naval Training Establishments and Naval Air Stations, each of which has its quota of 200 to 300 Wrens. Here, in work, play and ceremonial, Wrens are treated as an integral part of the Ship's Company.

Democracy in Action

The domestic workers constitute more than half the Wren personnel at these large camps. The clerks, or "writers" as they are called in the Navy, are another large section. On the Air Stations, there are small groups of Wren torpedo assessors, parachute packers and battery chargers.

The Wrens in these camps live in huts built on the same lines as those of the men. They sleep in dormitories, sometimes as many as 20 in one hut, and they eat the same sort of food as the sailors, but prepared in their own galleys. At the ports, Wrens' Quarters are as a rule large private houses which have been taken over.

Cecil Beaton

Mrs. Laughton Mathews

Director of Women's Royal Naval Service who comes of a Naval family. Her father was Sir John Laughton, distinguished historian. Before her marriage Mrs. Mathews was a journalist and political organizer. She was the first Unit Officer appointed in the Women's Royal Naval Service in the World War.

Japan's Cabinet Mere 'Front' for Military?

Continued from Page 1

of bringing the "China incident" to an end—has in no major particular been a success, the logical course to follow would be to try another man.

Failing in that, and with a fresh Cabinet of no special distinction, it might logically be expected that no more success will attend the present venture than those of the past. So before long there may be a new man, with new policies, in charge.

Premiers Hard to Find

Finding capable Premiers, however, proves by no means easy in present-day Japan. The lack of candidates is a clear revelation of the virtual bankruptcy of the Japanese political mechanism when considered from the viewpoint of either leaders or policies.

Prince Konoye himself has taken a great part—through his "abolition of the political parties"—in weakening political development. The parties never were able to produce much in the way of outstanding leadership, it is true, yet until the sharp political reversal which followed the precipitation of war in China, there had been relatively steady advances in political thought and action, including extension of the suffrage. These advances gave promise that the earlier miring of politics in corruption and pettiness might soon evolve into something better from which able democratic leaders would logically spring. That this process was suddenly reversed is by no means the smallest damage which Japan's belligerence has wrought upon Japan itself.

As matters stand, no Premier can expect to enjoy even momentary success unless he is approved by the military and at least tolerated by the Nation at large.

The Army and Navy can, if they wish, prevent the formation of a Cabinet by refusing to furnish their own Ministers—a right allowed by Japan's German-modeled Constitution. They can destroy any Cabinet at any time by withdrawing from participation.

As to the powers of the Nation as a whole, they are less specific but no less susceptible to firm application. Even a single large element of the Nation has means, as a rule, of making its displeasure felt in Tokyo. The industrial and business element in general last winter adopted go-slow tactics that caused the Government to beat a hasty retreat from policies of constantly extending controls which seemed to menace the whole structure of Japan's private capitalism edifice. Subsequent restrictions, up to the position of complete Government control over private funds only a matter of days ago, has once more brought great tension throughout business circles. But the device of a new Cabinet always suffices for a little while to lessen criticism.

Military Shuns Blame

Under present conditions, it is difficult indeed to find any man who satisfies the Army and Navy and who at the same time does not impress the Nation at large as a mere tool of militarism. The armed forces are directly dependent upon national willingness to work for the upkeep of Army and Navy, since there is no longer any backlog, and so day by day financing comes from the day by day effort of the people. Accordingly it would be beyond bounds to select an all-out miltary man, whether one in the services or merely a jingoistic civilian.

Moreover, the armed forces always like to have a last line of retreat from conspicuous blunders. They don't relish direct responsibility, although they will take their position close behind.

Prince Konoye, a man obviously of the elect, possessed of high family line together with high personal character, has long been a conspicuously likely candidate for the Premiership. When others took the job it was always with an apologetic bow toward Prince Konoye. Yet it would be difficult indeed to discern any very clear reason why Prince Konoye stands out when analyzed from a really realistic point of view.

Such a point of view is never popular generally in Japan and therein lies the explanation of Prince Konoye's survival in office. What if he has failed? What if he deals in fine phrases and generalities? What if, at crucial times, he retires from view behind the cloak of a convenient diplomatic ailment? Such faults are easily glossed over by Japanese in view of the manifold difficulties of the world situation. Offending few, Prince Konoye is not called to a strict accounting when he does little in the way of pleasing achievement.

There is always the inquiry, "Who could do better?"

Basic Policy Plain

A stronger man might do better, but on the other hand he might do worse. Strong men are actually far less admired in Japan than the Japanese themselves like to believe. Yosuke Matsuoka, the supplanted Foreign Minister, tried to be strong and he reaped unpopularity as his reward. He is now out, and writing poetry about it! In his place as head of the Foreign Office is an amiable Admiral whose personality is nice but negative, and who almost certainly will not be given an opportunity to write a name for himself in history as a proponent of revolutionary deviation in Japan's foreign policy.

Like his friend Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, he will find his chief opportunity in being as friendly and inoffensive as possible. This is an attitude Japan can profit by in small degree, but it is hardly capable of improving the international position very drastically.

In every field—foreign policy, finance, taxation and all the rest—Japan is still bound to the general lines of policy initiated with the Manchuria attack of 1931 and redoubled with the outbreak of the present China war on July 7, 1937. At the same time it appears that the Cabinet is expected to talk "strength" while pursuing essentially middle-of-the-road courses, within the frame of this policy.

Evidently neither Japan's people nor the other nations of the world are to be unduly heckled or offended by the Government, as such. If there are to be drastic strokes, these probably will be initiated and carried through by the military.

The task of Prince Konoye and his fellows will be to follow along with due docility, like a good Japanese wife, while the Army (and in a degree the less extreme Navy) marches ahead. Even though demure "oku-san" may she must keep on going; "danna-san" is up front and walking down a tragic road in which he insists there is no room for deviation.

But bluff aside, Japan is bound to shape its courses over the long haul on a basis of international developments. Cabinet changes are only window-dressing. If Britain and America can emerge as the clearly indicated final victors in Europe, Japan's courses will change right enough. If Germany seems about to knock out both Russia and Britain, Japan's courses will move forward in high haste to stave off a German menace in the Orient.

There, regardless of windy Cabinet pronouncements, lies the essential fact of the present Japanese situation.

Hull 'Fit as a Fiddle'

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, resting in this mountain resort since June 23, made his first appearance on the golf club's putting green yesterday and described himself "as fit as a fiddle."

Britain Seeks Labor's Aid In Fixing Limits to Wages

Continued from Page 1

pressure to influence employers to reduce such expenditures as salaries of directors, fees, dividends, etc. Undoubtedly there are many apart from the trades unions who would like to see statutory limitation on dividends (something like the limitation imposed in Germany). But on the other hand it should be pointed out that the real effects on this year's budget with its high income and other taxes and excess profits tax upon industry have yet to be realized and are therefore ignored by many in forming their judgments.

From one angle the problem undoubtedly is that of convincing the average Briton that the war is not making the rich richer and winning the workers' confidence that price stabilization is genuine and that rationing, in its varied forms, is fairly applied to all goods which can be shared. From another angle, it is that of getting him to comprehend the situation caused by the complete revolutionizing of British industrial life, so that almost its entire production is concentrated, not upon goods and services which bring compensating economic returns, but upon unproductive war ends.

First Army Chapel To Open on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The first of the 555 Army chapels now under construction in troop centers throughout the United States will be opened Sunday, July 27, at the Arlington cantonment, with special ceremonies marking the event.

The special service will be broadcast over a nation-wide network by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, and Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, are included in the program for the event. The United States Army Band and troops of the Washington Provisional Brigade will also participate.

Halifax Pleased By Performance Of U. S.-Built Planes

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 23 (AP) — Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, broke into a wide smile and enthusiastically gave Great Britain's thumbs-up salute today as he watched 10 Douglas DB-7 dive bombers—intended for his country's use as "Havocs"—perform in his honor.

The Ambassador, on a tour of West Coast defense plants, told 8,000 Douglas workers:

"Germany has achieved many successes, yet our advices show that the people are not assured or satisfied. Why? They know, and Hitler knows, that unless they can destroy Britain's defenses quickly they are bound to face ever-increasing aerial assault.

"The German people were promised two things: that their cities would not be bombed and that it would be a short war. Both promises have been proved wrong. Therefore, when Germany computes the date when air supremacy is lost forever—well, you can look for great things inside Germany."

Troops Aid in Typhoon

TOKYO, July 23 (AP) — Troops helped inhabitants to withdraw from Tsuchiura, a town of 40,000 about 40 miles northeast of Tokyo because of rising waters of Lake Kasumigaura. The rising waters were augmented by a typhoon which centered on the Japanese city of Shizuoka. Pre-typhoon rains flooded 12,000 homes in Tokyo.

Canada's Military Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

War in the air has brought a good many new designations into the news. Here are the titles of Canada's Army, Navy, and the Royal Canadian Air Force officers, with their corresponding rank:

Royal Navy	Army	RCAF
Admiral of the Fleet	Field Marshal	Marshal of the Royal Canadian Air Force
Admiral	General	Air Chief-Marshal
Vice-Admiral	Lieutenant-General	Air Marshal
Rear-Admiral	Major-General	Air Vice-Marshal
Commodore First Class and Second Class	Brigadier	Air Commodore
Captain	Colonel	Group Captain
Commander	Lieutenant-Colonel	Wing Commander
Lieutenant - Commander	Major	Squadron Leader
Lieutenant	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Flying Officer
Commissioned Gunners, Boatswains	Second Lieutenant	Pilot Officer

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Excellent room with bath for 2 days and 1 night plus eight of New York's greatest attractions, including Rockefeller Center, Radio City Music Hall, night clubs and sightseeing tours. Other tours to $20.95. See your agent or
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AUG. 11

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Like a dip in a pool You'll feel Cool in a
Howard Tropical Worsted Suit...
You'll get instant relief from the heat, the moment you slide into a cool featherweight Howard Tropical Worsted Suit. Cool because the fabric is light in weight and porous... Smart because these suits are designed and tailored as well as our year 'round suits. Single and double breasted drape and conservative models.
Be stylishly cool...buy a Howard Tropical today or tomorrow.
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$17.50
Howard Year 'round Suits are only $22.50
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OPEN A HOWARD 10 PAY ACCOUNT
Pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments for a period of ten weeks. The service fee is only one dollar.
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Antiques: History of China is Written in Bronzes

Mrs. Holmes' collection on view in Philadelphia covers era from 1766 B. C. to A. D. 900.

By Dorothy Grafly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia

The history of China from about 1766 B. C. to the 900s A. D., is written, for those who can read its language, in the remarkable collection of bronzes gathered by Mrs. Christian R. Holmes of New York and now on view through the summer at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Numbering some 95 items, eloquent not only of bronze craftsmanship, but of gold and silver smithing as well, the collection is here shown for the first time as an aggregrate. It serves to trace religious and political history in China as well as the story of its art development.

The earliest bronzes in the collection come from the Shang Dynasty which flourished from 1766 to 1122 B. C. However, exquisite craftsmanship and complete mastery of the medium prove beyond question that bronze casting at even that early date was an old story to the Chinese.

In fact, from an art and craft standpoint, the early Shang vessels, fashioned for religious and household uses, are the finest, surpassing in casting and in imaginative design the examples from later centuries. Particularly beautiful in shape and ornamentation are Kuang bronze vessels of this Dynasty, somewhat resembling in contour if not in decoration the covered sirup pitcher of our own era.

The Holmes collection includes objects that disclose every stage in the development of the bronze caster's art. First come vessels made some 3,000 years ago. These tell of nature worship and weave fabulous dragons and tigers into their intricate low-relief designs, against conventionalized rain and thunder backgrounds symbolizing the elements. Main aim of the designer, however, was the bulk shaping of his vessel. No matter how ornate the pattern embossed thereupon, it followed and decorated, but never intruded upon or minimized, the beauty of the basic form.

Secrets of Bronze Casters Remain Hidden in Past

For years experts have tried to discover the secrets of old Chinese bronze casters, but their art has been forgotten and its products fail to reveal so much as a vestige of the "gate" through which molten bronze entered the mold.

Marching through the centuries, the Holmes collection tells the tale of a people conquered by the warlike western Chou Kingdom. In the East and in the West the story of conquest is much the same, leaving upon craftsmanship the stamp of human caliber.

Militant, but lacking in the finesse and sensitiveness that produced exquisite Shang bronzes, the conquerors merely hired conquered craftsmen to carry on. But servitude does not create great art, and the craft of bronze casting suffered. As shown in the present collection, bronzes during the early period of conquest boasted more in their wordy inscriptions than by virtue of their craftsmanship.

An interesting observation is to be made, however, on the basis of objects cast, for during the Chou Dynasty from 1122 to 249 B. C. there was an emphasis on bells. This might suggest a greater attention to temple music, especially as a large bell produced in the Shang Dynasty is thought to have had military rather than religious significance.

Toward the end of that period, however, craftsmen began to regain their cunning and lavished it on both mirrors, as evidence by the Holmes collection, and on lowly cooking vessels. A superb example of the latter is to be found in the largest object in the aggregate—a huge, sculpturally formed cooking vessel of late Chou craftsmanship. It was during this period that gold and silver first appeared in Chinese decoration.

The story of strength and decline of Chinese bronze casting and design is startlingly like that of Greek art. The vigor of the Shang Dynasty, during which the artist-craftsman appreciated fully the basic forms of the objects created, slipped in the Han Dynasty (200 B. C. to 221 A. D.) into sheer delight in extraneous detail. Relief, instead of following the contour of a vessel, intruded upon it. It became higher and more realastic, paralleling the path of decline that brought to an end the golden age of Greece.

Vessels of Early Eras Lacked Human Figures

Perhaps, also, it marked the beginning of a new trend away from utility toward free standing sculpture. Many early Shang vessels were produced in the form of animals, real or imagined. This is seen in an early bronze vessel with a flying-bird-lid, but not until the introduction of Buddhism did the human figure, as such, make its appearance.

During the Han Dynasty, bronze began to be edged out by iron, then considered more precious because more scarce. An excellent example of this trend is a mirror of iron, embossed on its back with scenes in the Imperial household of the Empress, wife of Emperor Kuang Wu Ti (25-27 A. D.) in whose tomb the object was found, together with four beaten gold appliques all now in the Holmes collection. These objects are the only early ones that can be exactly dated.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

Examples of Chinese Craftsmanship

Upper left: The back, or unpolished face, of a bronze mirror 7½ inches in diameter, made 255-246 B. C. Upper center: Gold-covered bronze shrine showing two Buddhist figures expounding the law. This stands about nine inches high and is dated A. D. 609. Upper right: Beaten gold appliqué for court costume, excavated from tomb of the Empress, wife of Emperor Kuang Wu Ti (A. D. 25-27). This is about 3½ inches in diameter. Lower left: Bronze bell eight inches high made within the period 770-206 B. C. Lower right: Covered jug with handle is considered a wonderful piece of design and bronze casting. It stands 7¼ inches high and belongs to the Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B. C.).

The story of Chinese thought and life told by such ancient bits of craftsmanship, changes from preoccupation with an awesome nature worship to interest in bells and dallying with mirrors, and so it passes also through periods of weakening in design and craftsmanship. It seems the beginning of the end for the bronze age in the introduction of other metals. It sees the passing of the bronze vessel in favor of pottery through which, it is interesting to note, the tradition of old Chinese bronze designs survived in decoration. Finally it sees the emergence of the sculptor from the craftsman.

This takes shape in a gilt bronze shrine of about 609 A. D. showing two disciples of Buddha, Prabhutaratna and Sakyanmuni, expounding the law also, and in a graceful Buddhist trinity of the Siu Dynasty inscribed and dated 611 A. D.

With the Buddhistic overthrow of ancient religions the Holmes collection comes to an end; but for those who enjoy reading into the objects of man's handiwork political and social sequences, nothing could be more interesting than the comparison of the diminutive Buddhas with the big strength of those early religious or household vessels turned out 3,000 years ago by supercraftsmen of the Shang Dynasty.

U. S. Takes Over 2 Italian Freighters

NORFOLK, Va., July 23 (AP)—The Government has taken possession of the Italian freighters San Guiseppe and Vittorin under the forfeiture clause of laws regulating foreign vessels.

Both ships are among five Italian vessels seized here by Coast Guardsmen March 30 when it was found that motive power and instruments of navigation had been damaged

Capt. P. S. Sagiletto of the San Guiseppe and two of his crew members were convicted recently in Federal District Court on charges of sabotage.

The other three vessels are expected to be taken over by the Government within a few days.

President Sees Kingsley Dam As Monument

OGALLALA, Neb., July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt envisioned in Kingsley Dam yesterday an "epochal triumph" for the veteran Senator George W. Norris (D) of Nebraska, and a symbol of accomplishment for communities "where there is a strong and clear demand from the people that power be publicly owned and publicly distributed."

In a warmly worded letter to Senator Norris, read by K. Sewell Wingfield, acting head of the PWA Power Division, at dedication ceremonies, President Roosevelt said the dam, second largest earthen structure of its kind in the world, "takes its place in the front rank of the monumental structures this nation is rearing to conserve our national resources and use them to build a stronger nation and a better life for our people.

"It makes possible a unified power pool, unique in certain respects, owned and controlled by the people, serving a very large proportion of the citizens of the State with electricity for their farms and factories. . . ."

The President referred to the State-wide public grid, in which the dam is a key structure, and which is designed to distribute 731,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy annually.

The dam, almost a quarter mile thick at the base and 162 feet high, took six years to complete. A 2,000,000-acre-foot basin was formed in the North Platte River Valley behind it, to store water that will wind through almost 600 miles of canals for irrigation purposes, and also generate power.

Upstream, the first few thousand acre feet of water found its level in McConaughy Reservoir, a 2,000,000 acre-foot basin with a 105-mile shoreline. An acre-foot has a volume of 43,560 cubic feet.

Far downstream water released from the reservoir was flowing through almost 600 miles of canals in the completed project, which was built with PWA aid to irrigate some 220,000 parched acres.

The dam stretches from bluff to bluff of the North Platte River Valley and if the material in it had been hauled by railroad, a train 3,782 miles long would have been required.

U. S. Offers Munitions of War For Soviet Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23 — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced yesterday that the United States had offered to buy substantial quantities of strategic raw materials from Russia.

The offer, he said, developed during negotiations with Russian experts for the purchase of American war materials to be shipped to Russia.

The announcement was the first official confirmation of the fact that large-scale negotiations are under way for the shipment of American munitions of war to Russia. It had been known generally, although not publicly confirmed, that the American reluctance to sell such materials to Russia which prevailed during earlier stages of the war was reversed after the German attack on Russia.

The question now has only two important angles. What supplies can be sent to Russia without depriving Britain or the American armed forces? When this is answered, there still remains the problem of transportation which is limited by shipping facilities in the Pacific and the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Russians Have Gold

Money is no difficulty. The Russians have ample gold and foreign exchange. Even if they didn't, the raw materials such a chrome and manganese which are needed here provide the basis for a fair exchange. Mr. Jones indicated that this Government would be willing to ship processed materials to Russia against future deliveries of strategic raw materials, if that were necessary.

Willingness of this Government to consider shipments of war materials to Russia is enhanced by the fact that even if such supplies reached Russia too late to bolster the Russian defenses against Germany in Europe, they would at least strengthen the Siberian forces of Russia against Japan. This would fit perfectly in present American Far Eastern policy which now seeks to strengthen by every possible means the forces of resistance to further Japanese aggression.

Mr. Jones' Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made another important move on the anti-Nazi front with announcement of a $425,000,000 loan to Britain. The loan is secured by $700,000,000 worth of collateral and will be used to enable the British to pay for war supplies contracted for prior to passage of the Lend-Lease Act.

Dual Protection

The reason for the loan, according to Mr. Jones, was to protect both British credit and the American security market from forced sale of British-held securities which otherwise would have been necessary to meet the bills coming due on pre-lend-lease contracts.

The loan granted to the British Government will bear interest at 3 per cent. According to Mr. Jones' estimate, earnings of the securities turned over to the RFC as collateral will be sufficient to amortize the loan over a 15-year period.

N. Y. Safety Plans Discussed

NEW YORK, July 23—Spurred by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's warning that 3,000 miles of ocean have ceased to mean protection for the United States, women's clubs and state and city bureaus today were busy with programs which would go immediately into effect should hostile bombers near this tempting target and largest city of the United States.

Fifty heads of women's organizations, meeting at the Pierre Hotel, were told by Mayor La Guardia, speaking in the role of Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense, July 22, that one of their main contributions to defense could be a campaign of public education on how to behave under attack.

Police had assured him, he said, that in case of a bombing raid on lower Broadway the scramble for the subways would pile the entrances eight feet deep and obstruct the passage of fire equipment and utility squads hurrying to fight fires or repair broken water mains. On the other hand, he said, proper organization and precaution, together with self-discipline, would minimize the rush.

Simultaneously it was revealed that first studies in a program for evacuating as many as 1,000,000 women, children and elderly persons from New York City in case of emergency were under way by Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, of the State Council of Defense.

The plan calls for evacuation of this multitude to rural and village areas close to New York, and Mr. Weinfeld's staff has the initial job of finding where rooms, houses and resort facilities are available to receive the influx. Questionnaires to be distributed in Sullivan County and other areas will be printed for use within two weeks, Mr. Weinfeld reported.

Representatives of the State health and housing departments met with officials of the County Resort Hotel Owners' Association at Middletown, N. Y., last Friday in a first move to find how many citizens could be cared for in existing camps, hotels and boarding houses.

"The techniques of modern warfare have changed," Mayor La Guardia said, in urging citizens to co-operate now in perfecting a civilian defense force. "There has ceased to be any such thing any more as the rights of noncombatants. Large centers of population are exposed to enemy fire, and plans have to be made to meet the changed conditions."

Canadian Autoists To Halve 'Gas' Use

TORONTO, July 23 (AP)—Canadian motorists will be asked within the fortnight to pledge themselves to a 50 per cent reduction in gasoline consumption, Deputy Oil Controller J. L. Stewart said yesterday. Pledge forms are being distributed to service stations in all Provinces and every purchaser of gasoline will be asked to sign one.

The pledge is, "I pledge myself to go 50-50 with our fighting forces by reducing my gasoline consumption by 50 per cent." Signers will receive stickers with the inscription "50-50 car pledge to save gasoline."

Text of Welles Speech on Postwar League

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Text of a speech by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, made last night at a cornerstone laying at the Norwegian Legation, follows:

We are met here today to join in the dedication of the new wing of the Norwegian Legation in Washington.

These ceremonies are surely symbolic of the hope and the faith with which we meet.

Those of us who are citizens of the United States are taking part in these dedication ceremonies not only because of the welcome privilege which it affords us of rendering this tribute to our traditional friends, the heroic people of Norway, but also because we can thus best evidence our conviction that the Kingdom of Norway of the past, as we have known it, some day—and we trust that day will come soon—will once more be free and independent.

We here in the United States will always remember the superb courage with which the Norwegian people fought in the defense of their homes and of their liberties against the overwhelmingly superior strength of an invader who had treacherously taken them by surprise. We know how bravely they are still fighting with their allies on sea and land in many parts of the world.

Silent Witnesses

I feel that there are joined with us in spirit here today, as silent witnesses, the peoples of all of the other countries which have been mercilessly overrun during these past two years. I know that they believe, as we do, that out of this holocaust into which the nations of the earth have been plunged by the criminal obsession of world conquest of one man and of the satellites who surround him, there can come no peace until the Hitlerite Government of Germany has been finally and utterly destroyed.

For I am confident that the cause of liberty and of freedom will not go down to defeat. The determination and courage of free men and women everywhere must now be exercised to the full limit of endurance until their victory is won.

And yet, I do not doubt that millions are asking tonight—millions in England and in China—millions of enslaved peoples in Norway and in the other countries now temporarily occupied—millions in the countries which have not experienced war—yes, and millions in Germany and in Italy—are asking, What does the future hold for us after this struggle is over?

What Does Future Hold?

Does the end of the present carnage mean only a return to ruined homes; to the graves of slaughtered wives and children; to poverty and want; to social upheaval and economic chaos; to the same gray and empty years of confusion and bitterness, so barren in vision and in human accomplishment, which marked the decades after the termination of the last war?

We shall always remember the heroism of Norway's Monarch and of their Crown Prince. And we have heard with emotion the words of that same Monarch when he said to his people only a few days ago, "Hold out. Don't lose courage, and be assured that Norway will once again be free and independent, provided that we all continue to do our duty and our utmost to reach our goal in the battle which is now being fought."

Those words seem to us to exemplify the soul of a people which will never admit defeat and which will never be cowed by alien domination.

But in a larger sense, these ceremonies constitute an act of faith in the ultimate victory of the forces of human liberty: In the triumph of civilization itself over the forces of barbarism.

It seems to me that those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to live as citizens of the free American Republics have our great responsibility in the framing of the answer to that question.

Peace Desire Needed

For we all of us now see clearly, if we did not before, that no matter how great our American capacity for defense may be, no matter how perfect our hemispheric system may become, our future welfare must inevitably be contingent upon the existence in the rest of the world of equally secure people who not only will not, but cannot, become a source of potential danger to us in the new world.

I feel it is not permature for me to suggest that the free governments of peace-loving nations everywhere should even now be considering and discussing the way in which they can best prepare for the better day which most come when the present contest is ended in the victory of the forces of liberty and of human freedom, and in the crushing defeat of those who are sacrificing mankind to their own lust for power and for loot.

At the end of the last war, a great President of the United States gave his life in the struggle to further the realization of the splendid vision which he had held up to the eyes of suffering humanity—the vision of an ordered world governed by law.

The League of Nations, as he conceived it, failed in part because of the blind selfishness of men here in the United States, as well as in other parts of the world; it failed because of its utilization by certain powers primarily to advance their own political and commercial ambitions. But it failed chiefly because of the fact that it was forced to operate, by those who dominated its councils.

Means Must Be Found

As a means of maintaining the status quo, it was never enabled to operate as its chief spokesman had intended, as an elastic and impartial instrument in bringing about peaceful and equitable adjustments between nations as time and circumstance proved necessary.

Some adequate instrumentality must unquestionably be found to achieve such adjustments when the nations of the earth again undertake the task of restoring law and order to a disastrously shaken world.

But whatever the mechanism which may be devised, of two things I am unalterably convinced:

First—That the abolition of offensive armaments and the limitation and reduction of defensive armaments and of the tools which make the construction of such armaments possible, can only be undertaken through some rigid form of international supervision and control, and that without such practical and essential control, no real disarmament can ever be achieved: and

Second—That no peace which may be made in the future would be valid or lasting unless it established fully and adequately the natural rights of all peoples to equal economic enjoyment. So long as any one people or any one government possesses a monopoly over natural resources or raw materials which are needed by all peoples, there can be no basis for a world order based on justice and on peace.

World Seeks Security

I cannot believe that peoples of good will will not once more strive to realize the great ideal of an association of nations through which the freedom, the happiness and the security of all peoples may be achieved.

That word, security, represents the end upon which the hearts of men and women everywhere today are set.

Whether it be security from bombing from the air, or from mass destruction; whether it be security from want, disease, and starvation; whether it be security in enjoying that inalienable right which every human being should possess of living out his life in peace and happiness. People throughout the length and breadth of the world are demanding security, and freedom from fear.

That is the objective before us all today—to try and find the means of bringing that to pass.

"Not in vain the distant beacons."

Talmadge Threatens Atlanta Ban on News

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23 (AP) — Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, has threatened to put a news ban on Atlanta's two daily newspapers.

He said in a press conference yesterday that he would withhold executive news from the Atlanta Journal, an afternoon paper, and the Atlanta Constitution, a morning paper, unless "they correct their attitude" in regard to a recent hearing at which two educators were dismissed on charges of advocating racial co-education.

He charged the two dailies with "misrepresenting the facts" in their accounts of the hearing and asserted they were "trying to put up a smoke screen to hide the fact that I put my foot down on this inter-racial business in Georgia."

He also declared that "the Macon (Ga.) News, an afternoon paper, hasn't got any regard for the facts, either," but did not include that newspaper in his threatened news ban.

Neither Atlanta newspaper made any comment on Governor Talmadge's statement. But Managing News Editor Frank Hawkins of the Macon News said "we feel highly complimented."

Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia School of Education and President Marvin S. Pittman of Georgia Teachers' College were ousted last week by a Board of Regents reshuffled by Governor Talmadge after the original board had voted to rehire Mr. Cocking.

Charges were denied by both educators.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Choose Your Wall Decorations With Great Care

By Mary Stetson Clarke

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"One good object hung in the place of honor in a room," remarked Miss Nancy McClelland, her eyes flashing with enthusiasm as she talked of her profession, will do more to create dignity, beauty, and repose than 29 insignificant and unrelated things."

The noted decorator, recently elected President of the American Institute of Decorators, was discussing the use of movable wall decorations in the small house or apartment—pictures of all kinds, mirrors, wall clocks, hanging shelves and carvings, objects just as important in the decoration of a room as are the walls themselves.

"The principles which govern the use of lights, mirrors, pictures or tapestries are suitability, scale, balance and relative position, both in regard to one another and in composition with the pieces of furniture that are placed against the wall."

She went on to say that suitability is nothing but tactfulness, the sense that keeps people from hanging a kitchen clock in a drawing-room, or a tapestry in a kitchen.

Scale requires that a very large mirror or picture should have adequate breathing space; refuses to allow an overpowering frame on a delicate picture; and denies place to a bulky wall cabinet over a slender Hepplewhite table.

Balance is most easily obtained by hanging pairs of objects in corresponding positions on the wall. But a painting of the proper size may give an effect of weight equal to that of a hanging shelf. Often small objects of different shapes and sizes may be grouped to balance a large object on an opposite wall.

Utilizing Space Above Mantel

Just as the hearth is the center of the home, so the space over the mantel seems to cry out for a picture, mirror, or tapestry. In this important location a painting will become the keynote of the room, whether it be an old family portrait, a colorful masterpiece, or a modern picture. In a house by the shore, the over-mantel may well be a boat or marine scene. A huntsman or golfer may choose some other sort of sporting picture.

As to the proportion of over-mantel pictures, there are definite rules. A very wide mantel must have the painting above it long enough and high enough to form an adequate composition with the opening and the height of the room. Very often it is possible to take the fireplace opening as a guide for the size of the over-mantel picture. As an alternative, the painting may extend the full length of the mantel-shelf, and may be proportionately twice the height of the fireplace opening. This applies to over-mantel mirrors as well as to paintings. The size is determined entirely by the height of the chimney-breast.

"Nothing is a greater misfortune for a room than the over-mantel picture or mirror that is either too small or too large for its place," stated Miss McClelland. "One makes the mantel ridiculous, the other overtops and dwarfs what should be its foundation."

As for the general hanging of pictures, three rules must never be broken if one desires a harmonious room arrangement.

First: pictures should always be hung flat against the wall. Anything, claims Miss McClelland, is preferable to a picture tilted forward at an angle, so that it seems to be falling off the wall.

Second: pictures should be hung at eye-level, so that they can be properly seen. In a nursery, "eye-level" means hanging the pictures low, so that the children may see them easily—even though, to the adult visitor, it may seem ridiculous when the pictures come somewhere around his waist-level, and he has to stoop almost double to see them. In other rooms, eye-level means from six to seven feet from the floor, depending on their size.

Third: pictures must be properly lighted, both in daylight and dark.

Importance of Mirrors

"A room without a mirror," remarked Miss McClelland gaily, "is like a face with closed eyes. Hang a mirror on the wall, and the room immediately wakes up."

A mirror should be hung over a table, console, mantel, or some other piece of furniture which will give the effect of supporting its weight. An ideal spot is over a mantel, for there the mirror is not low enough to reflect the movements of those seated beside the fireplace, yet it gives light to the most attractive spot in the room.

In an entrance hall, over a console table, a mirror is almost as useful as it is decorative. Here one can peer for that last look before faring forth onto the street.

Between two windows is an admirable spot for a mirror. Unsuitable for pictures, which are seldom adequately lighted there, this position really requires a mirror to bring light into a dark spot.

The balance of a room will be enhanced by hanging mirrors on walls directly opposite windows, to catch and hold the light. If the room happens to open on a garden, the mirror will bring the garden into the house, and give indoors an outdoors feeling.

In bedrooms, mirrors hung against the wall over the bureau or dressing table are more attractive than those attached to the furniture. A full length mirror on the inside of the closet door is almost a necessity.

Rules for Framing

"As for framing pictures and mirrors, that is an art in itself," commented Miss McClelland.

Oil paintings, as a rule, are set in gilt frames—not the glittering tinsel of some modern frames, but the soft, rich sheen of old gilt. An oil painting looks better without a mat, with the frame close up to the picture. On water colors, prints, etchings and all pictures which are printed or painted on paper, a glass must be used for protection against dust and smoke.

Etchings should be framed with their margins complete, or with a dead-white mat to accent the black and white values. For this reason, etchings are usually framed with a narrow black moulding.

Wall lights should be suitable in style and carefully placed in relation to the panelling and openings of a room. Where a picture or a mirror holds the place of honor over a mantel, there is usually need, at each side, for a wall light. Light-brackets may also be set at each side of doors or windows. In the dining-room they may be placed at each end of the space occupied by the sideboard; or in a bedroom, at each side of a chest of drawers.

Wall clocks come in a fascinating array of styles, from the gilt French clock to the American banjo type. Some are excellent as over-mantel decorations; others give a decorative note to a library or study wall.

In many ways, the wall clock must be treated as if it were a picture, its size and shape being kept in scale with the panel and the room where it is to hang. Moreover, it should not be fretted and disturbed by having a crowd of little things hung around it.

"Choose the clock for the room, hang it properly, and see that it keeps time!" was Miss McClelland's final advice.

(1) Stealing the focus of interest from the face, a John-Frederics "Parachute" beret leaves the brow smooth, draping its fullness at the back of the neck. Alternating rows of pearl gray felt and darker gray grosgrain are the striking materials. (2) "Belmont tan" in tweed felt lines up with "Grandma green" in grosgrain when John-Frederics again turns to stripes. The hifalutin crown, disciplined by tucks front and back, is clasped by a bow of the ribbon. (3) Restraint went out the window when John-Frederics combined felt and "Brownstone" brushed jersey in this huge, undulating brim, which is hitched to a round crown of the jersey with "Sambo Brown" ribbon. (4) Descending from a peaked crown, this shovel brim in "Parlor green" switches to "Grandma green" for a jersey insert.

'Make Your Own Hats'—Teases Mr. John, as House Of John-Frederics Shows Fine Collection

Back Interest, as Shown in 'Parachute' Beret, Is Feature of Fall Millinery

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"And this goes on — and on!" finished Mr. John, milliner and philosopher of John-Frederics, as he deftly adjusted the last of the "hat luxuries" introduced as novelties at the press preview of their millinery collection for the Fall season.

These gay accessories, he believes, should inspire any woman to become her own milliner. Such magnanimity might appear slightly overwhelming, if you did not become more convinced with every skillful turn of his clever hand of the subtle artistry that goes into the making of a hat.

The more hats this master milliner concocted before your very eyes, the more convinced you became that you must have "what it takes" to make a hat. To a small calotte, or cap, he would add a long pin with a feather on the end of it, or one with a crocheted fan, or a few loops of wool—and all of a sudden a graceful manikin would sweep down the crowded gallery wearing a new fall hat! Instead of taking rabbits out of hats, this magician was making hats out of rabbits, if you know what I mean.

New Attitude Toward Hats

"There is a new attitude toward hats—on the part of some," he continued, nonchalantly going on with his trimming, "and there will be many technical changes made in hats. For one thing, I am not setting out to do anything about the prevalent tendency toward hatlessness. Let hatlessness kill itself," was his sage advice as he tantalizingly juggled caps and snoods, large shell hairpins and dainty hatpins, dangling pearls and paillettes, and coaxed them relentlessly into hats. The endless possibilities in these hat "luxuries," plus women's natural inventiveness, he feels, will produce hats that will sweep the beholder off his feet—and sweep millinery from the stereotyped grooves in which it has spun for so many generations.

"I can see all the beaux buying hat trimmings, instead of flowers," he mused aloud as he tucked a little bit of "nonsense" into the hair of his lovely model, whose coiffure miraculously withstood whatever he pinned to it or tied on it.

"Lots of people," he rambled on, fishing up a long string of fringe that might once have graced a pair of Victorian portieres, "like to say, 'I did this.' " And that is what Mr. John believes women will be doing with their hats—bragging a bit that they have either made them themselves, or given them their final chic touch. "I think we should use our imaginations," he added with a touch of masculine caution, "but we should be discreet with them. Accomplish more with little." The fringe untangled itself and became a little black tri-cornered scarf, an interesting accompaniment to a bit of a hat from which a morsel of the same fringe dangled temptingly.

Women's Delight

"Women delight in a hat they can twist and experiment with so as to wring from it the last word in individual chic," he said as he draped a floating square of black veiling over the shining blonde head of the manikin. Over the veil, which covered her face and fell to the shoulders, he tied a dainty golden mask of lace, remarking, "If you don't like a mask over your eyes, just slip it up above your pompadour—so! It will do nicely for an evening hat, and hold the flowing veil in place at the same time. A little bit nuts," he muttered under his breath, "but good. I know what I'm doing, so it is all right."

With the aid of one set of "luxuries" you will wear your hat precariously attached to the back of your head. With the help of another, you will cock it over your eye, ready to encourage an entirely different mood. In fact you can be just as whimsical as you like, or as moody. John-Frederics hats will keep up with you. You'll never find yourself forced to wear a hat that demands a Mary Stuart's sentiments when you really want a "ten-gallon" Texan.

The Parachute Beret

The John-Frederics showing, abandoning frivolity, finally settled down to a serious presentation of hats illustrating the new "parachute" beret. This graceful, practical beret hugs the forehead with a severe line which frames the face then cascades backwards into soft folds bearing some remote resemblance perhaps to a parachute which has collapsed on the back of your neck. Back interest is a conspicuous feature in all hats this Fall. Besides, if your back hair is not all it might be you can keep your secret—under this hat. That is one of its engaging characteristics. Another is that it goes exceedingly well with the new collarless coats. "The new necklines of coats this Fall," Mr. John advised as he watched his hats go by, "will be so simple that they will invite much trimming at the back of the neck."

Numbers of different materials were called into service to portray the charm and possibilities of this "parachute" beret — jersey, felt, antelope, crocheted wool, Persian lamb and other furs. "I believe in this hat," Mr. John confessed, "more than in anything I have ever done."

The Bloused Crown

Other hats at this showing introduced the "bloused crown"—a softly gathered, adjustable crown which could be pulled into a peak, squashed flat, or coaxed accommodatingly in any direction. Some of the hats in this group had bloused brims of extremely soft, double, perforated felt as well. Brims were both narrow and flaring. "There is a hat I like very much," Mr. John murmured pleasantly to himself as a statuesque manikin swept past with the "relaxed elegance" these hats are supposed to inspire.

High pointed crowns with a "ten-gallon" cowboy look and having boldly flaring brims were much in evidence. These were worked out in sturdy felt. One model in gray had a tall crown, glove-stitched vertically with tailored precision, and there was a deep dent in the front of the crown.

All-crocheted hats, bulky, with plenty of substance and wired for adjusting casually, were shown again. These hats, so practical when worn with autumn tweeds, are becoming a looked-for feature in John-Frederics showings, as are his popular casuals.

A group of tiny crown hats and a number of tiara turbans of panne velvet, plush, and jersey were included in the collection. There were worn with large handbags of felt or crocheted fabrics, "so large and lush you could almost sleep on them." Scarfs were plentiful. One was a mere triangle of black edged with six-inch gold lace. Another was of brown brushed jersey and had matching gloves attached to the ends. Bright linings in all the hats added a cheerful note.

This collection is responsible for the introduction of brushed jersey —a fabric never before used in millinery. It has many of the fine qualities of hatters' plush: the high sheen and rich luxuriance. But it is far more pliable and adaptable.

Colors sponsored in the new showing lean toward the old attic plush colors—antique tints that lend themselves to soft lines and a misty silhouette. Among the new John-Frederics colors will be Grandma Green, Blush Red, Brownstone Brown, Portiere Green, Vanderbilt Purple and Beaucatcher Blue. Mr. John emphasizes that, in wearing them, you should encourage only one high-note of color in your entire ensemble.

Fall Fashions Previewed In West

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

A double-date dress and pompadour hats were the highlights at southern California's recent preview of fall fashions.

The double-dater was one of the most startling creations paraded by models before applauding buyers from every state. It can be worn as an evening gown, or with a zip of the skirt as a casual dress. All milady need do to shorten the skirt from floor to knee length is to unzip a fastener which holds up the lower portion.

Full-length, it's very neat and you'd never suspect that it was a double-duty gown. It should be a great hem saver for those between-dances strolls on dew-damp grass!

Women's hats, a perennial subject of controversy, shared the spotlight at the three-day showing of fashions designed by southern California designers. To judge by this show, the ultra-feminine pompadour hat seems due for prolonged popularity. Most of the hats were in the pompadour style, while calottes, trimmed in feathers and veils, added allure. Ostrich balls and pins were attractive adornments. In felts and velvets, off-the-face berets attracted considerable attention.

Manufacturers exhibited several exciting new tones and gave them personality with unusual names. There was "Death Valley," for instance, a clay tone, as well as "fool's gold," "red dust," "galena blue," the shade of a metal found in lead, "buffalo brown," "prairie fire red," "timberline green" and "pay dirt beige."

New Dress Form Enables You to Fit Yourself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Extra! Extra! Revolution in the home-sewing field!

Wouldn't you call it a revolution to be able to fit a dress perfectly on yourself, because you could try it on a form which was your exact double?

Every woman who has ever made a dress knows that fitting a dress on herself has been the most difficult and disheartening part of the whole process. She could do very well perhaps on someone else, but when it came to trying on her own things, it was another story.

This mild revolution in the home-sewing field enables you to have a perfect reproduction of your figure made—every bone, curve or bulge—in a mere 30 minutes. If one shoulder is a bit higher than the other, if one hip is inclined to be small—whatever your own peculiar figure tendencies — they are all reproduced in this new dress form so that you can fit yourself to perfection.

In fact, it is believed that this invention, the result of ten years' research, will prove the most revolutionary change in dressmaking technique since the invention of the sewing machine and the paper pattern.

You obtain your double very easily. Simply don a white cotton shirt over your girdle and brassiere, or whatever foundation garments you wear. The shirt should have a turtle neck. An expert applies a soft brown plastic material in four sections, moulding it with her hands as expertly as a sculptor, until it conforms to your body like a second skin.

This shell-like case hardens almost immediately. One side is loosened and the shell slips off as easily as a locust's, perhaps a lot easier. The dress form is then reinforced, finished with metallic lacquer for permanence, and mounted on an adjustable stand, which can be raised or lowered for convenience in fitting. Because of its exact conformance to your most minute figure variations, you are enabled to fit your clothes accurately in less time and without costly experiments.

Dress-form problems have been legion. For centuries research scientists have endeavored to devise methods for duplicating the human form with some measure of accuracy, so that women might have their clothes tried on without hours of tedious standing, and have them made when they were not at hand. They have tried everything from tight-fitting muslin patterns stuffed with cotton batting and impaled on wooden neckpieces to inflated rubber forms that had steel backbones.

The inventors have never let up on this problem. They seem to have enjoyed the tussle. And now a unique thermoplastic material made of rubber and combined with a variety of waxes has been achieved. It requires no solvent, so that the possibility of shrinkage is eliminated. The rubber and waxes are melted together and then knit goods are run through the vat and saturated with it. This produces the ideal dress-form material — non-inflammable, non-toxic, inexpensive, easy to apply.

So satisfactory is this new form, which is the invention of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., that it puts an end to the difficulties which fitting a dress on yourself has always involved. You can "see yourself as others see you" from any angle, and fit and adjust the clothes you sew for yourself without having to turn yourself inside out, or wait for someone else to help you out. These forms are inexpensive, and arrangements to have your double sculptured can be made at most of the 2,000 Singer sewing centers throughout the country.

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The Home Forum

The Effect of John

You know how it is about neighborhoods. They go up; they go down. Old families move out; new families move in. Suddenly, one day, it isn't the same place at all. And so with our neck of the woods.

It's a queer change. For it isn't that anyone has moved in. No one has, except the Bardwells who built, three years ago, on the hilltop under the pine tree. By now so thoroughly have they grown into our neignborhood that, sitting these summer evenings on their porch and looking out over the Pond and Jaalam Town in the hollow, it seems hardly credible that there was a time when there was no house here. And no one has moved out. Naturally. For where could they go to better themselves? But, still, there has been a change. The road still climbs, past Jim Kibbee's brown old house under the elm, and past Lee's white barns to run the hillcrest south; the gardens grow and the fields are mowed and the orchards ripen as in other years. Nothing has changed, really, and yet there has been a subtle shift of atmosphere—as when, on a muggy July day, the wind shifts east and you suddenly feel like doing things. Opinions differ as to the cause, but I think it's John.

* * *

John, of course, has always been here ever since there was a John. But, in this past year, he's become our most prominent citizen. You just can't help being aware of John; in a perfectly nice way, he's here and there and everywhere and, when you can't see him, you can hear him. He has a finger in every neighborhood pie; nothing of moment happens without John as either participant or—by earnest and repeated request—as spectator. John bellows at you as you pass his place; he comes out to chat sociably about where you're going and why and what you're going to do when you get there and when you're coming back. And John gets about and appears when you least expect him.

Say you're picking strawberries. A shadow falls across the bed, you look up, and there's John. He grins.

"What you doing? Oh! Do they just grow here? Or do you plant 'em? What do you do with 'em? Are they—"

"Help yourself, John."

John does. He eats five—big ones. He says: "Ooh!" and picks a handful and puts them in your box. He eats three more. He licks his fingers, squints cross-eyed at a strawberry stain on his nose, tries to lick that, tumbles over, comes up with strawberry stain on his other end.

"Do you sell 'em? Could I—?" John stands prick-eared; there are shrill voices on the road, down the hill. Something is going on without John. He bellows: "Hi!" and dives off into the tall grass; he trips, tumbles, rolls, comes up and plows off through the jungle. You hear a rumble as he rolls over the wall, hear his feet patter on the road. The bees are loud in the stillness that always closes in behind John.

* * *

Briefly, that's John. John is three and a bit more; and, because he is, this isn't the same neighborhood at all. Of course, there are other children about—the small Costellos and Butlers and the tow-headed Hakala twins—but somehow we're seldom aware of them. They live apart in their own world of childhood. John doesn't. There are astounding glimpses of maturity in John, just as, sometimes, you'll catch a flash of childhood in a mature person. To the other children, we're just grown-ups moving in our own mysterious world. But John treats Jim Kibbee and white-haired Jen as equals; he's been found in Lee's parked truck, behind the wheel, making put-put noises and, in imagination, careening along at fifty; and any exceptionally toothsome bit of neighborhood cooking finds John at the kitchen door, nose against the screen and questions and advice spouting. John is ageless. Perhaps that's why he's always John, never Johnnie or Jack.

Of course, there are many Johns. He lives in the white house with the bush-studded flat green lawn, two curves down as the road drops toward Jaalam Town; and, when you pass, you never are quite sure what sort of a John you'll find. It may be John the Quizmaster. It may be John the Bandit, who dashes at you and, hugging one leg, tries to throw you and dance on your tummy. It is considered etiquette, under such circumstances, to stagger in small circles and emit anguished cries while John tugs and chuckles. Or it may be John the Business Man. Always the sidewalk curving about John's place is littered with small trucks and planes and cars and scooters. These John maneuvers mysteriously; we have a notion that, in this phase, John runs a far-flung Inter-Bush Trucking Company and conducts an immense traffic in beans, lawn clippings, and garden mold. Or, in passing, you may glimpse John in a lighter mood. If you are fortunate, and very quiet, sometimes you may surprise John engaged in a mysterious dance. He runs, short legs twinkling, his arms tight by his sides—somewhat after the fashion of Mr. Pickwick, shawl swathed, skimming home from the icy pond to the fireside at Dingley Dell. He banks sharply, tumbles, rolls, scrambles up to dash off again. And all this to a running accompaniment of chuckling gurgles and bubbling laughter. What the joke may be, or whether John is pursuer or pursued, we denser older folks cannot fathom. John enters easily into our world, but there are parts of his that are barred to us.

* * *

And John's sharing of our world is good for us. For he does all the things we'd like to do, but don't quite dare. We're too prim. We're too dignified and grown-up. And, we persuade ourselves, it's better fun watching John do them, anyway. The other day, as I mowed the front lawn, Jim Kibbee stopped on his way down town and sat on the wall. We chatted, and I cut a swathe now and then. And up the road, through the dappled maple shade, came John. John was clad gorgeously and comfortably in bright red trunks and—don't ask me why—rubber boots. Whether John has been affected by the Fourth or by the radio news, we don't know. But he marched, his boots stamping. He carried a flag, waving in small circles over his head as he trudged along. And he sang—or made rhythmic noises. The tune and the words we couldn't catch; perhaps it was the Internationale of childhood. Jim and I were quiet as mice; but, abreast of us, John looked over. He grinned.

"You got flags?"

Jim said: "Why—somewhere around, John."

"C'n you find 'em?"

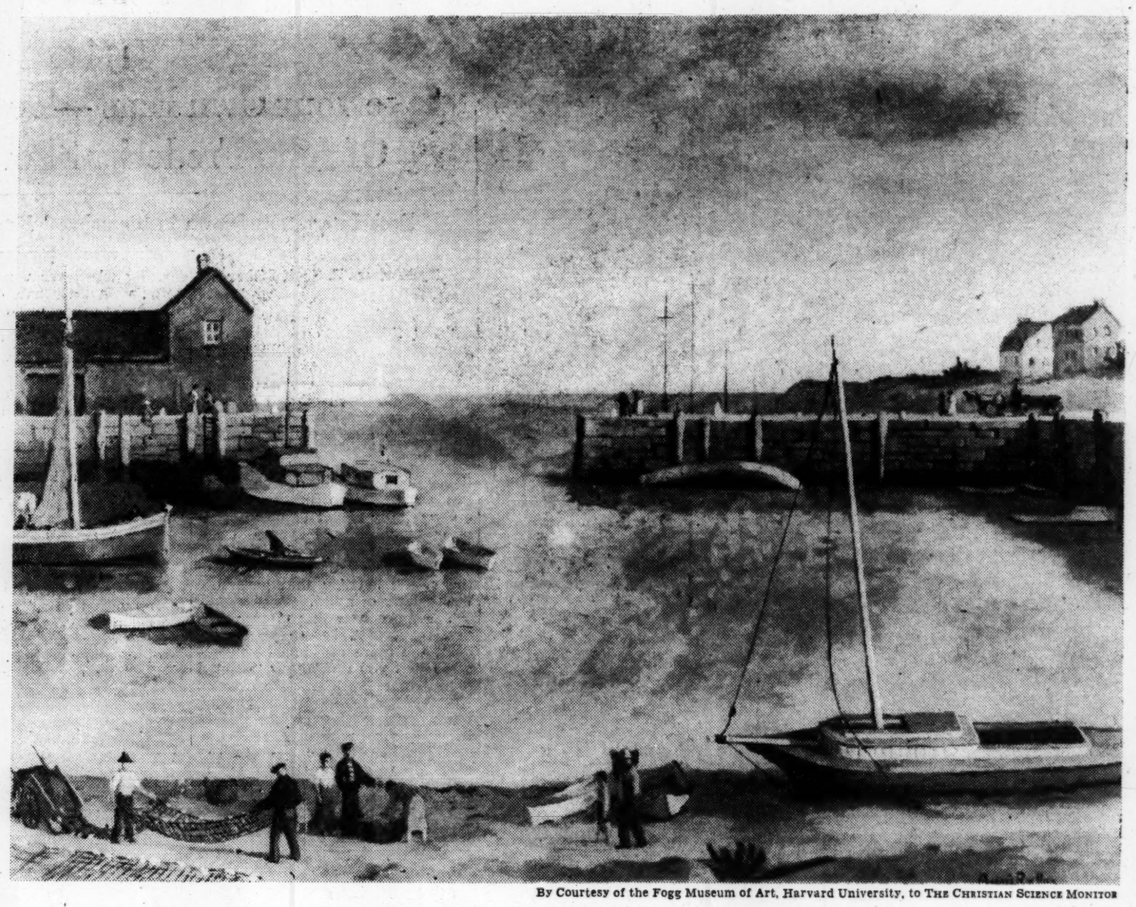
We guessed maybe.

* * *

John sang: "Woo-woo-woo!" and his feet stamped. The flag waved and he marched off up the hill. Jim looked at me. I looked at him. And for an instant I saw tall, grizzled old Jim—and he, I know, saw me—marching along behind John, flags waving, feet stamping, crooning: "Woo-woo-woo!" And then we both wagged our heads, and grinned.

But you see what John has done to us. Almost we did it. And, maybe, someday we will.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEW ENGLAND PORT": *A Painting by Andrée Ruellan*

"MOTIF No. 1" is the familiar title given the oddly-shaped building on the end of a stone pier that juts into the harbor of Rockport, Massachusetts, usually the first thing painted by summer art students and visiting artists. This scene of Rockport harbor, with the famous "Motif No. 1" not too much emphasized, is one of the most successful of the many undertaken by a legion of artists. Miss Ruellan's clean quality of light and sharpness of accents, combined with her richness of texture and color, give this painting a crystalline brilliancy.

All of Miss Ruellan's genre scenes are splendidly expressive—Carolina dock and street studies and familiar Greenwich Village views, as well as those of the New England coast. In all, her color remains uncompromising and clean, soft or gay, as the occasion demands.

The Yellow Bird

The yellow bird sits in the chinaberry tree
Singing of beauty and the hot midday.
The chinaberry tree is heavy with shade,
Is thick with shade in the hot sunlight.
And all heat-loving things take heart,
The tiny red ants run free, run free,
The little green lizards crawl with delight,
But the yellow bird sits in the chinaberry tree.

The shell of the sky is bright as brass,
The sun in the sky is harsh as hail,
Is streaming and straining and red as a flame.
And the land below lies dry as hay,
Lies withered and weary and bright as the sky:
But sweet in the shade, insistently,
Singing of beauty and the hot midday,
The yellow bird sits in the chinaberry tree.

PETER VAN RYN

"There is a river"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THERE IS A RIVER, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the most High" (Psalms 46:4). These words of the Psalmist bring to thought running water, clear and cool, with luxurious growth of green and fruitful trees along the river banks. Like refreshing water, thought, in contemplation of spiritual reality, moves Godward, clear and unobstructed.

The work of Christian Science is in the human consciousness. A study of this religion spiritualizes thought, and by correcting wrong thinking heals that which is inharmonious in human experience. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593), Mary Baker Eddy defines "river" as "channel of thought," and adds, "When smooth and unobstructed, it typifies the course of Truth; but muddy, foaming, and dashing, it is a type of error."

One need have very little understanding of Christian Science to find his thought beginning to take a new and more spiritual course. Accustomed to thinking along the line of material health theories and hygienic laws, perhaps giving strict obedience to these so-called laws, one may find himself in constant suffering and disease. Through Christian Science one begins to gain a spiritual understanding of the Bible, and glimpses the glorious possibilities of man made in God's image. One sees that man is not material, but spiritual, and that he is therefore subject only to the law of God, infinite divine Principle. This law is good, and, when understood and rightly applied, it destroys the claims of sin and sickness. Thousands of Christian Scientists all over the world testify that by holding thought to the perfection of God and man they have been healed of disease, sometimes in its severest forms, and have also been protected in their every undertaking.

Christian Science turns thought away from matter as the source of man's supply, to the understanding of God, Spirit, Mind, Life, Love, as the only substance. Our real need is not material; it is for spiritual ideas, and these are abundantly supplied by divine Mind. Man is sustained by Truth; his work is to reflect God, and in that task he is ceaselessly employed. One who holds to these facts regarding true supply will not lack anything needful for his well-being. The Apostle James said (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Christian Science enables us to entertain correct views concerning world affairs. On every side evil seems to be manifested in hatred, envy, confusion, disintegration, wars, and rumors of wars. While, to material sense, these things seem very real, they are no part of God's creation; and each one has important work to do for the world in persistently refusing to believe in the power of evil, and in joyously claiming and expecting the ultimate triumph of good. Inharmonious world conditions, whether at home or abroad, are not to be ignored; they must be met on the basis of the unreality of all that is unlike good. *The Christian Science Monitor* is setting forth, without bias, the condition of world affairs. As expressed by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353), "The object of the *Monitor* is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

The Bible declares, "There is no power but of God;" and when thought abides in God, one is not in danger of losing his sense of health, supply, joy, or happiness. All that is truly progressive is evidence of God with us; and enlightened thinking holds to the line of spiritual progress.

Christ Jesus' thought was always pure and spiritual, unobstructed by material beliefs; and because of the purity of his thought he was able to heal the sick, free the sinner, and provide for human needs. He claimed his unity with God, and demonstrated that unity in works of healing and regeneration. His followers must do likewise, even as he bade them do. Each one must prove man's divine nature by consecrating his thought to divine reality, and conforming his work to infinite Principle. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 276), "When we learn in Science how to be perfect even as our Father in heaven is perfect, thought is turned into new and healthy channels,—towards the contemplation of things immortal and aw.. from materiality to the Principle of the universe, including harmonious man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Circles

Who knows the reason beach-grass bends
Knows why a compass arcs the sands,

Why each tough filament of straw
Moves as planets move, to draw

Around its little lonely place
The symbol of immeasured space.

Ask of whoever knows
Why grass takes root, why sea-wind blows.

ELIZABETH BOHM

"Há um rio"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

"HÁ UM RIO, cujas correntes alegram a cidade de Deus, lugar santo dos tabernáculos do Altíssimo" (Salmos 46:4). Estas palavras do Salmista fazem pensar em água corrente, clara e fresca, que deslisa por entre viçosas e verdes árvores frutíferas que crescem ao longo da margem do rio. Como se fôra água refrescante, o pensamento, ao contemplar a realidade espiritual, segue claro e desimpedido rumo a Deus.

O trabalho da Ciência Cristã tem lugar na conciência humana. O estudo desta religião espiritualiza o pensamento e ao corrigir o modo errado de pensar cura aquilo que é desharmonioso na experiência humana. Em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 593), Mary Baker Eddy, define "rio" como "canal do pensamento", e acrescenta, "Quando deslisa manso e desimpedido, êle representa o curso da Verdade; porém quando é lamacento, encapelado e tumultuoso é um símbolo do êrro."

Basta termos apenas pequena compreensão da Ciência Cristã para verificarmos que nossos pensamentos começam a seguir um curso novo e mais espiritual. Acostumados a pensar de acôrdo com as teorias materiais que dizem respeito à saúde e às leis de higiene, prestando, talvez, estrita obediência a estas pretensas leis, podemos achar-nos constantemente num estado de sofrimento e de doença. Pela Ciência Cristã começamos a obter a compreensão espiritual da Bíblia, e a vislumbrar as maravilhosas possibilidades do homem feito à imagem de Deus. Começamos a ver que o homem não é material, mas sim espiritual, e que, portanto, êle está sujeito apenas à lei de Deus, infinito Princípio divino. Esta é a lei do bem e quando é compreendida e aplicada corretamente, ela destrói as reivindicações do pecado e da doença. Milhares de Cientistas Cristãos por todo o mundo testemunham que por manterem o pensamento fito na perfeição de Deus e do homem foram curados de doenças que às vezes se manifestavam nas suas formas mais graves, e que foram também protegidos em todos os seus empreendimentos.

A Ciência Cristã desvia o pensamento da matéria e da crença de que a matéria seja a fonte do suprimento do homem para a compreensão de que Deus, Espírito, Mente, Vida, Amor, é a única substância. O de que realmente necessitamos não é material; ao contrário, é de idéias espirituais que carecemos e estas são fornecidas em abundância pela Mente divina. O homem é sustentado pela Verdade; seu trabalho consiste em refletir a Deus e êle está incessantemente empregado nessa tarefa. Quem se mantiver firme na apreciação dêstes fatos relacionados com o verdadeiro suprimento não chegará a sentir falta de qualquer coisa necessária ao seu bem estar. O Apóstolo S. Tiago disse (S. Tiago 1:17): "Toda a boa dádiva e todo o dom perfeito é do alto, e desce do Pai das luzes, em quem não há mudança nem sombra de variação."

A Ciência Cristã nos dá a capacidade de manter um ponto de vista correto em relação aos assuntos do mundo. De todos os lados o mal parece manifestar-se em ódio, inveja, confusão, desintegração, guerras, e rumores de guerras. Embora para os sentidos materiais tudo isto pareça ser muito real, não faz parte da criação de Deus; e, em benefício do mundo, cada um de nós tem um importante trabalho a fazer, que consiste em recusarmo-nos persistentemente a acreditar no poder do mal, e insistir na expectativa do triunfo final do bem. As condições desharmoniosas do mundo, quer se manifestem em casa ou alhures, não devem ser ignoradas; devem ser enfrentadas baseando-nos na irrealidade de tudo quanto é dissemelhante ao bem. *The Christian Science Monitor* está divulgando com imparcialidade as condições do mundo. Nas palavras com que se expressou Mrs. Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, no seu livro *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelâneas, pg. 353), "O objetivo do *Monitor* é o de não prejudicar a homem algum, mas o de abençoar tôda a humanidade."

A Bíblia declara: "Não há poder senão o de Deus"; e quando o pensamento permanece em Deus, não se corre o perigo de perder o senso de saúde, suprimento, alegria, ou felicidade. Tudo quanto é verdadeiramente progressivo torna patente que Deus está conosco; e o pensamento iluminado segue o rumo do progresso espiritual.

O pensar de Cristo Jesús era sempre puro e espiritual, desobstruído de crenças materiais; e devido à pureza dos seus pensamentos êle foi capaz de curar os doentes, libertar os pecadores e prover á necessidade humana. Êle reclamava sua unidade com Deus e demonstrava essa unidade em trabalhos de cura e regeneração. Os que seguem a Jesús devem fazer o mesmo, assim como êle pediu que fizessem. Cada qual tem de provar a natureza divina do homem consagrando o pensamento á realidade divina e fazendo seu trabalho de acôrdo com o Princípio infinito. Mrs. Eddy diz em *Science and Health* (pg. 276), "Quando aprendemos na Ciência como ser perfeitos assim como nosso Pai no céu é perfeito, o pensamento volve-se para canais novos e sadios,—para a contemplação das coisas imortais e se afasta da materialidade para se volver ao Princípio do universo que inclue o homem perfeito."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Ideal Place for Summer Idling

THERE ARE SOME small out-of-the-way landing-places on the Thames and the Medway, where I do much of my summer idling. Running water is favorable to day-dreams, and a strong tidal river is the best of running water for mine. I like to watch the great ships standing out to sea or coming home richly laden, the active little steam-tugs confidently puffing with them to and from the sea-horizon, the fleet of barges that seem to have plucked their brown and russet sails from the ripe trees in the landscape, the heavy old colliers, light in ballast, floundering down before the tide, the light screw barks and schooners imperiously holding a straight course while the others patiently tack and go about, the yachts with their tiny hulls and great white sheets of canvas, the little sailing-boats bobbing to and fro on their errands of pleasure or business, and—as it is the nature of little people to do—making a prodigious fuss about their small affairs. Watching these objects, I still am under no obligation to think about them, or even so much as to see them, unless it perfectly suits my humor. As little am I obliged to hear the plash and flop of the tide, the ripple at my feet, the clinking windlass afar off, or the humming steam-ship paddles further away yet. These, with the creaking little jetty on which I sit, and the gaunt high-water marks and low-water marks in the mud, and the broken causeway, and the broken bank, and the broken stakes and piles leaning forward as if they were vain of their personal appearance and looking for their reflection in the water, will melt into any train of fancy. Equally adaptable to any purpose or to none, are the pasturing sheep and kine upon the marshes, the gulls that wheel and dip around me, the crows (well out of gunshot) going home from the rich harvest-fields, the heron that has been out a-fishing. . . . Everything within the range of the senses will, by the aid of the running water, lend itself to everything beyond that range, and work into a drowsy whole, not unlike a kind of tune, but for which there is no exact definition.—From "The Uncommercial Traveller," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Andrew Carnegie's Two Allegiances

THERE ARE NO evidences today of the manorial houses which, in seven hundred years, preceded the one built by Carnegie. A skilled archeological eye finds traces of the medieval moat; . . . yew trees, six or seven centuries old, are yet in exuberant foliage; . . . Of the old-time castle, however, nothing remains. The present baronial structure has certain ancient characters—castellated towers, bartizans, terraces and the rest—yet it is a castle with American trimmings. Carnegie loved romance, and he liked his modern comforts, too. The pinkish white stone came from the nearby Evelix quarry, but there is plenty of hidden steel, rolled in Pittsburgh. Tradition claims its own in lochs, golf courses and grouse moors, but modernity is represented by a swimming pool with sliding roof, the water drawn from the North Sea, heated to an agreeable temperature. Dynamos installed by the Westinghouse Company furnish power for electric light, elevators and other appurtenances of the machine age. Perhaps the flag streaming on the loftiest turret best symbolizes this combination of old and new. Observed from a certain angle, this is unmistakably the British ensign—a suitable emblem for a Highland estate; from another point the Stars and Stripes appear in all their glory. The matter puzzles guests on their initial visit and leads to heated argument, yet the mystery is quickly explained. When settling at Cluny ten years before, Carnegie was confronted with a perplexing problem: what flag, the British or the American, should fly at the masthead? The solution came in a moment of happy inspiration. "Sew the two flags together!" he exclaimed. The consolidated device emblazoned not only the British origin and the American citizenship of the proprietor, but also constantly suggested that sympathetic union of the two peoples which he regarded as indispensable. Additional symbolism was found in the fact that on quiet days, when there was no wind, the flag lay limp, its double nationalism not in evidence, but when the breeze became active, it stood out, almost defiantly proclaiming two allegiances. "It is when stormy weather comes," Carnegie would say more prophetically than he knew, "that the British and American nations will join hands."—From "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by BURTON J. HENDRICK, copyright, 1932, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Army Has a Morale Problem on Its Hands..... By Mary Hornaday

What about the morale of America's selectees if they are required to remain in the Army more than a year?

I asked a 22-year-old selectee that question the other day after opposition Senators had predicted their esprit de corps would be "shot to pieces" by the Government "breaking faith" with them.

"All the men in my regiment threaten just to pack up and go home at the end of the year, no matter what Congress says," he replied. I passed off that answer as facetious, though he insisted he was speaking seriously.

Pursuing the subject further, I succeeded in getting him to admit that though everyone talked about "a year's service," actually he and most of the selectees have had a sneaking suspicion all along that they'd never get out at the end of one year. So the "breach of faith" argument was out, and all the more so since means of extending the period of service were set down in black and white in the Selective Service Law when it was passed last September.

They Can See Other Side, Too

He began to admit there were two sides to the question. "I can see the Army's point of view," he confessed. "Naturally the generals want to build up the strongest organization possible. That's their job. And I must admit that a longer service period would make us wake up and work for promotions, instead of just 'putting in time' as most of us are doing today."

It isn't that the young men of America aren't willing to serve their country to their utmost, my friend went on to say. But selectees, like many other Americans, are having difficulty, as President Roosevelt said in his draft message this week, "to bring into focus with normal democratic ways of living" the "implications of happenings many thousands of miles away."

We read in the papers that people are still going to the beaches. Tourist resorts are having one of their best seasons in years. Secretary Ickes asks for 'gasless Sundays,' but we come to town and find as many people pleasure-riding as ever. It's hard to convince ourselves that it's necessary for us to make the sacrifices they're asking of us.

Besides, he confided, certain situations at camp have tempted selectees not to take the Army too seriously. Stovepipes supposed to represent mortars. Oak boughs for machine guns. A sergeant whispering directions to a lieutenant because he was the only regular Army man in the outfit. Many of these ludicrous situations, he admitted, will soon become past history if equipment continues to come in at the rate it has in the last few weeks.

How to Meet the Problem?

Too many selectees still disassociate themselves from the Army. They consider that as "civilian-soldiers" they are some special kind of breed, different from the man who has volunteered his services or made a career of military training. They talk of generals and colonels not as their leaders but as militarists whose views on the gravity of the dangers confronting the United States they do not entirely accept.

It surprises them to find they no longer have the right to petition their Congressman without the approval of the Secretary of War, or "yoo-hoo" at pretty girls in shorts. We agreed the United States Army has a definite morale problem on its hands.

How to meet it?

"It mignt even be wise to bar all newspapers and radios from camps and feed us on propaganda," the selectee suggested. "That is the German way. The old 'theirs not to reason why—theirs but to do or die' attitude—you know."

I protested: "That may be the Fascist method, but it doesn't belong in a democracy. Doesn't history prove that American armies have always found their strength in the fact that they knew what they were fighting for?"

President Roosevelt's declaration that the dangers today are "infinitely graver" than a year ago or even Congressional declaration of a national emergency will not mean much to the average selectee unless he is shown particulars.

The soldier who gets his ideals renewed along with Army discipline will be worth twice as much as Hitler's automaton troops. Napoleon once said that morale to an army was worth three times as much as men and equipment. General Marshall claims the ratio is nine to one, which means that he and his assistants have that much more critical job at hand.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Country Charm for Cities..... By DeWitt John

When a youngster tosses a pebble into a smooth millpond, the resulting waves illustrate a development in American cities which is giving municipal experts cause for puzzlement. Just as concentric rings move outward on the water, so waves of population and business are moving outward from our cities. This trek from central areas to the suburbs is emerging as an important concern to American cities both large and small.

In the Boston metropolitan area the trend is especially clear cut because the localities adversely affected are political units separate in general from the areas which benefit. Thus the intown cities face severe economic changes while the developing suburbs gain new residents and ride the crest of prosperity.

There are several special reasons for decentralization in Boston. Floodgates which formerly poured thousands of immigrants into downtown lodging districts are shut and there are no persons to replace the city folks who move to the suburbs. Also, Boston is a comparatively old City with half its houses said to be at least 45 years old. And the Hub's narrow, crooked streets, picturesquely adapted more to the whims of meandering colonial cows than to streamlined automobiles, produce a truly singular problem of traffic congestion to discourage shopping or living in town. Some real estate men further say that with an unusually large proportion of downtown property held in trust for heirs, there has been too much emphasis on taking income out of buildings and not enough on expenditures to modernize them.

Some Big Factors on the Down Side

After a special survey, the Boston Finance Commission, a State-maintained research agency, says the effects in Boston include decrease in the number of manufacturing establishments from 2,603 in 1928 to 2,255 in 1938, decline in total wages paid, a drop of $500,000,000 or 25 per cent in total assessed valuations, and resultant higher taxes.

Nevertheless Boston is not alone. It is a good example of what is happening in downtown wards of large and small cities from coast to coast.

Surveys show that many causes of decentralization are not inexorable. Ask a suburban housewife why she likes living in the country and she may mention the advantages of wooded hills, sparkling brooks, the glorious sunshine, the flowers and birds and bracing country air—things, it is true, with which even the best of cities can only partially compete. On the other hand, her husband may refer to political extravagance, overassessments, high taxes, politically manipulated schools, dishonest government, gangsterism, traffic congestion. These things can be changed.

Adherence to good planning and effective architectural regulation are needed. Urban ugliness has resulted from failure to plan. "Ribbon" development of business along highways in residential sections is an oft-cited example of bad planning.

In some cities modernizing of zoning laws and building codes, and freeing them from political manipulation, have been found imperative for progress toward civic order and beauty.

Boston Working Toward Better Things

Fortunately many communities are taking constructive measures. Boston is working, however slowly, toward revisions in the building and zoning codes. There is talk of a City-wide network of play spaces. Legislation for express highways and inexpensive parking facilities is being sought. City debt is being reduced and there is some improvement in the tone of City government.

New York City has built express highways to downtown commercial districts. St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham have taken measures to eliminate the smoke problem, undoubtedly a major cause of decentralization. Toronto has found it effective to tell owners of substandard dwellings they must either make improvements or tear down their buildings.

Illinois and New York have recently passed urban redevelopment laws to give private corporations a regulated power of eminent domain and thus encourage banks, insurance companies and other capital to invest in housing projects. Arthur W. Binns, Philadelphia realtor, has proved that rehabilitation ventures can be financially successful.

It is said plans are being formulated in Washington for public works programs when the defense effort is ended. It is to be hoped that not only in Washington but in state and city agencies as well, careful planning will prepare the way for projects to make our cities more attractive.

Americans accepted a challenge to build their cities huge and tall. They succeeded. Today the urgency is to make those cities more attractive, genial, and livable. That also is a big demand, but it promises better cities for tomorrow.

To Change the Subject:

If the Airmen Can Wear It, Why Not We?..... By Robert Mullen

We see by the papers that General Electric's Bridgeport, Conn., plant has been awarded an Air Corps contract for 12,000 electrically-heated aviators suits. The central idea is simple—as the plane ascends into colder air a thermostat goes into action, turns on the current in wires woven into the suit.

This will mean an end to the bulky, sheep-lined flying suits, which, while no doubt snug at 20,000 feet, were nonetheless a bit on the muggy side on a warm day at sea level.

The aviators should be very happy. But—though we hate to say it—it begins to look as if it would take something startling to turn the thoughts of our men of natural science from all this interminable business of trying to smash that so tiny (and probably very agreeable) atom down to something practical. Such as suits for men.

The gentlemen of the test tube and Bunsen burner have given us 200 palatable dishes that can be concocted from the soy bean (to say nothing of steering wheels), but what have they ever done for men's suits?

True, they have advanced some substitute fibers made from a certain "goo," or as they grandly put it, "coal, air and water," but these ersatz pants never have gotten very far. Nor will they. They scratch.

So, in the main, men's suits are still just the same old Babylonian story of growing wool and weaving it. But, just think of the possibilities opened by this new electric flying suit! Possibilities we mean for the nonfliers, the plain, long-suffering, workaday men who daily don their stint of three-piece suits, shirts, neckties and so on.

Flying suits by-pass most of that flummery. Flying suits are an adaptation of the garageman's coveralls, the most practical fashion development since the French Revolution and the general adoption of long trousers, supplanting the knee breeches of the Aristos.

Coveralls are one piece. You step into the legs, wiggle your arms through the sleeves, yank up the zipper and you are dressed. Although it is true that coveralls worn by mechanics normally are fitted merely by rolling up the cuffs on trousers and sleeves, there is no real reason why they can't be made with style, dash, and in infinite colors.

We saw a picture the other day of a British soldier wearing an adaptation of our coveralls, called a "Battle Dress." The British had attached a belt. The British are like that, conservative. They wear both suspenders and belts. There is no logical reason for a belt, but it does step up appearances, providing a break for that drape so favored by Americans.

It will remain for Americans to make the belt practical. The buckle might serve as housing for the thermostat. Let us suppose that from all these ill winds there blows in a universal demand for a civilian adaptation of the flying suit. Engineers will need a convenient, exposed place for the thermostat. The buckle is just the spot, decorative, utilitarian.

Having solved the problem of keeping the suit warm, a very easy problem, indeed, requiring only a few feet of wire, it should not prove too hard to extend the central heating to wired gloves and wired shoes.

Possibly it will be more complex to make it portable. Obviously, it will not be convenient for the average man to carry a 2,000 horsepower aircraft engine with appurtenant generators around with him. But, having connived so long at anything with such nuisance value as portable radios, our technicians should not quail before one more assignment to save the common flashlight battery from oblivion.

But keeping warm, of course, is only half the battle. How about keeping cool? There, is the real challenge for the researchers.

To sum up, what we want is a one-piece, comfortable suit, wired for winter and piped for summer. We want it portable, automatic, and even a mite natty.

It is something all can co-operate in, even the totalitarians; for think of the lebensraum were it always 70 (inside your suit) whether at the North Pole or Equatorial Africa.

Army of Democracy Swings Into Step for Peace

Undersecretary Welles paces moves for just and equitable relations between nations.

Leaders in various lands offer studied programs; spurious peace must be guarded against.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new type of "army" is rapidly reaching combat strength in the democracies. It has no guns. It has no tanks. Yet it is already firing its first salvos in one of free men's most significant campaigns against the totalitarians.

Its manpower is ideas—plans for federations of nations, revolutionary social schemes, suggestions for a new League of Nations, proposals for union between Britain and the United States.

It is the "army" that is mobilizing for peace.

Official statements of war aims, such as that made yesterday by United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, direct the new army's strategy. And into its ranks are being recruited daily a growing volume of new and sometimes exciting blueprints for a post-war world, based upon an Allied victory.

These are the constructive ideas upon which the free world is counting to checkmate a "fake peace" by which the Nazi-Fascist Axis would strengthen its own military position. For there is a growing realization that these are the implements—the only ones—which can be relied upon to face and totally destroy totalitarian "anarchy in the guise of plan."

Mr. Welles' statement of peace aims, appearing in today's news columns, furnishes a new direction post for the many peace plans now being put forward, a few of which are here briefly summarized:

Chs. Ed. Boesch

The Five Continents Reach Out to Each Other

Jose Maria Sert's Mural on the ceiling of the League of Nations Assembly Chamber

Cordell Hull

The United States Secretary of State, in a radiocast May 19, 1941, outlined a postwar reconstruction program with the following five major points:

1. Extreme nationalism must not be permitted again to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.

2. Non-discrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.

3. Raw materials must be available to all nations without discrimination.

4. International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.

5. The institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries.

Anthony Eden

Britain's Foreign Secretary, in a statement May 29, 1941, gave what is probably the most complete official British statement of peace aims.

Mr. Eden named social security as the principle objective at home and abroad. He said that Britain will work with the United States and South Amerca to promote this policy, to prevent starvation, and to prevent the wide fluctuations of employment and prices. He suggested that collaboration between Britain and the United States, together with other free nations, would be necessary to develop a system of international exchange in which trading of goods and services would be the central feature. Such collaboration, he indicated, would likewise put an end to the currency of disorders throughout Europe.

President Roosevelt

Whereas the American President has not outlined any specific program for a post-war World Order, he named four "essential human freedoms" in a message to Congress Jan. 6, 1941, which he declared to be the necessary basis for any post-war reconstruction. They were:

1. Freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

2. Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

3. Freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants everywhere in the world.

4. Freedom from fear, which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor anywhere in the world.

Winston Churchill

Like President Roosevelt, the British Prime Minister has declined to give any specific proposals for future world order at this time. He has however, expressed his opinion that the two English-speaking democracies, Great Britain and the United States, will in the future "find themselves bound in common action as at present."

"No one can stop it," he declared in a speech Aug. 20, 1940. "Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll, let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days."

Peace Commission

The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, headed by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Professor of History at Columbia University, believes that war can be avoided. After studying, since November 1939, the problem of organizing a new world order, this body of eminent social and educational leaders came to the conclusion that an International Bill of Rights, guaranteeing individual liberties and prevention of aggression, would put an end to war.

Freer commercial interchange between nations, more equitable labor and living conditions, and living standards, guarantees for race, religion and political minorities were seen as equally essential to such a structure. The Commission emphasized the part to be played by the United States in building and upholding such an order.

Church of England

Liberal representatives of the Church of England urge establishment of a co-operative commonwealth of European states when the war is over.

Adopting a program offered by the Archbishop of York at a conference in Malvern, the delegates took a stand in support of recognition of the rights of workers as equal in principle to those of capital in control of industry, and of a more equitable distribution of raw materials. The world order they envisaged would see control of production regulated to satisfy human needs rather than desire for profit. The monetary system would be administered so as to assure that the equivalent of what a community produced would be available to the members of the community.

Dr. Reinhold Schairer

An educational and social approach to the problem of post-war reconstruction is taken by Dr. Schairer, who is Director of Research of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, and head of the Department of International Studies and Relations of the University of London Institute of Education.

His plan calls first for dissolution of Germany's national structure, and establishment of a semi-autonomous ethnologic body whose political, military and educational life would be directed by an Anglo-British commission or some such supervisory control. Effects of Naziism would be erased by regrouping the people and dividing the country into small rural co-operative communities operating under a system similar to that of Sweden and Denmark.

Financial help would come from the United States and England, and a competitive merit system in community farming would play a part in developing the community groups. In time, and with the proper safeguards in education, Dr. Schairer contends, an entirely new culture would be built up to replace the one now being enforced within the Reich.

Hermann Rauschning

A former leader of the Nazi Party now in exile, Mr. Rauschning urges in his latest book, "Redemption of Democracy," that the future world order be built gradually out of what already exists, namely, co-operation between the British Empire and the United States. This would preserve what Mr. Rauschning considers to be a vitally necessary power nucleus, without which, he holds, any rising new order would fail.

The new order, Mr. Rauschning warns, cannot be a super-state, but must, in broad terms, retain all existing variety of form, individuality and special rights. Centralization and uniformity are against living traditions of the Anglo-Saxon commonwealths, and must therefore be avoided.

Economic and social planning is necessary, Mr. Rauschning states, in such matters as labor supply, settlement, but this planning must not be allowed to become the task of a centralized super-state machine and thus the starting point for a growing centralized power machinery.

Clarence Streit

Mr. Streit, former Geneva correspondent of the New York Times, and author of "Union Now," proposes an immediate union between the United States and the nations of the British Empire.

The two English-speaking powers should, he urges, form a federation with a constitution built along the lines of the American type. Each partner would surrender certain defined powers to a joint authority, to be elected by the people. This central body would consist of a bicameral legislature with one house elected on the population basis—thus containing a majority of Americans—and the other composed of representatives in equal number of the independent states entering the union—thus assuring a British majority. A joint executive and a Supreme court would complete the structure.

Under such a system, Mr. Streit contends, neither federal nor state governments would, by their nature, be able to displace the other, and both would draw equally their powers from the people.

Mr. Streit's plan is the outgrowth of his original plan for Federal Union, practically similar to the British plan of the same name.

British Labor Party

Social readjustment is the keynote of a general outline for future world order adopted by the British Labor Party.

Mass unemployment is the primary obstacle to be overcome in the opinion of the Laborites. To accomplish this, it is recommended that finance be made the servant of political policy in wartime and must therefore so continue in peacetime. It is also suggested that another step toward permanently peaceful conditions would result from sweeping out of the distressed areas.

Specific recommendations along this path were advanced by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare in the British Government and one of the leading Socialist-Labor economic planners. He urges continuance of the wartime 100 per cent excess profits tax on individuals profiteering, and also that the British Treasury wartime control over banks be continued as a means of making finance the servant of society and not its master.

Maxwell Garnett

Mr. Garnett, a lawyer, former Secretary of the British League of Nations Union, and a writer on world order, tackles the problem from an educational standpoint. He foresees a system in which education would be general to fit men and women for world citizenship and in which national loyalty would be supplemented by world loyalty.

He subscribed to the federation plan in effect, but reserves the opinion that its success depends upon whether the Commonwealth derives authority from thoughts, feelings, sentiments and loyalties of individual men as well as the promises of their governments. He urges a revitalized and reformed League of Nations as the logical basis for a world structure.

The British League of Nations Union

Another plan for world reconstruction based upon a revised and strengthened League of Nations is offered by the British League of Nations Union. The new League would serve as a federal government for a world of states each of which has given up some of its national sovereignty.

The League Union recognizes the need for adjusting labor conditions, freeing international trade, and make world resources more accessible to all. It recommends the services of the International Labor Office, non-political branch of the present League of Nations, as the logical body to handle these problems. Armaments would be reduced, "third party judgment" would be introduced for international disputes, and colonies would be administered under a trust, open to all countries.

Viscount Cecil

One of the leading advocates of collective security and one of the builders of the League of Nations, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, proposes a remodelled League operating with two distinct sections.

One section would be known as the Chamber of the League, consisting of European nations especially charged with preserving peace. The other all-embracing sections would be charged with promoting international co-operation in all such matters as economics, communications, transport and social questions.

Lord Cecil sees the preservation of German and Italian national individuality as necessary in any future world order. His plan for international co-operation would include formation of a trusteeship over a few of the vital essentials for warfare.

Hans Heymann

An elaborately worked out plan for a future world order is put forward by Professor Heymann, research professor of Rutgers University, in his book "Plan for Permanent Peace." The plan, which the author drew up at the request of Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister under the Weimar Republic, for presentation at the conference at Genoa, would substitute for power politics a system of world-wide social and economic control bodies—a bank of nations to control the economic sphere, a reformed International Labor Office to govern the social sphere, and a Federal World Authority to control the political sphere.

Harold Laski

Mr. Laski, a leading intellectual of the British labor group, envisages the transformation of Britain into a more just and equal society as the basis for lasting international order.

In his latest book, "Where Do We Go From Here," Mr. Laski in broad terms believes that the conviction should be produced now among the masses of British people that there are to be no distressed areas, no more vast armies of unemployed, no more slums, "no more vast denial of genuine equality of educational opportunity. . . ."

Mr. Laski also offers as a basis of post-war security a revision of economic practice from that built on scarcity to one built upon abundance.

The Times

The Times of London subscribes to the need for broad social adjustment as a basis for world order. In a lead editorial on Dec. 5, 1940, the Times linked unemployment with the major causes of war, and urged sacrifices on the part of both capital and labor—commensurate with those being made to prosecute the war—which will result in an adjustment.

In another editorial The Times, whose opinions often parallel those held officially, saw the need for some sort of planned consumption. Any long-term social program, The Times concluded, would begin with application of approved standards of nutrition to the entire population, extension of proper standards of housing, clothing and other necessities to all.

Francis Williams

Social security is the basis of a scheme offered by Mr. Williams, former editor of the London Daily Herald, in his book, "War by Revolution." Mr. Williams foresees a future world order in which all persons have an equal right to share in the products of the wealth produced by their joint efforts. Advocating a federation of European countries, he recommends a common currency and trading system.

A World Resources Board or similar body would endeavor to launch a campaign for vast development of economic resources and world trade for the benefit of all. Britain would place its colonies under an international Commission which would develop them in the joint interests of the native population and the peoples of the world until the colonies could govern themselves. A United States of Africa would be formed to develop the continent's resources without exploiting the native populations or place them under the monopolistic control of any one nation.

Sir Rowland Evans

A military alliance between the United States and Britain—assuring air and sea supremacy—is urged as the foundation for future world order by Sir Rowland Evans, representing the conservative National Liberal group in England.

In a pamphlet, "Let it Roll," he expresses his belief that federal union is not yet practical, and urges in its stead a freedom area or commonwealth of free nations, backed up by a military alliance between the world's strongest powers, maintaining their independence. His title "Let it Roll" is taken from the remark of Prime Minister Churchill, referring to the growing evidence of collaboration between the United States and Britain.

Lionel Curtis

Mr. Curtis, well-known British historian whose brilliant civil service career included a hand in drafting four national constitutions, suggests establishment of an international commonwealth by degrees. In his book "Civitas Dei, or World Order" he suggests that New Zealand or Australia, or both, merge with the United Kingdom to prove the practicability of the idea.

A minimum of sovereignty would be relinquished to the common government. A legislature would be elected by and made responsible to the people, having final authority over peace, war and foreign affairs. Once this beginning was made and put into working operation, other world powers would be invited to join. Mr. Curtis' basic idea is that the objective of a future world order should be to engender in men a desire to serve one another and seek an approach to the Christian ideal of brotherhood and co-operation.

The Bruce Report

A promising step toward greater United States co-operation in world affairs was taken in December, 1939, when a committee of the League of Nations submitted recommendations for revision of the League's structure.

The committee, headed by Stanley Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, was formed as the result of a letter from United States Secretary of State Hull to the League, promising greater United States co-operation in the League's non-political work. Seeking to provide more avenues through which the League's non-political activities could be made available to the United States, the Bruce committee urged the setting up of a central committee to handle all non-political functions. This would remove from the League Council—a political body—the technical, social, and economic work which otherwise could draw United States support.

Pope Pius XII

Five points for a "just and honorable" peace were laid down by the Pontiff in a Christmas Eve address to 25 cardinals in 1939. They were:

1. Guarantee to every nation the right to life and independence.

2. Liberate the world from the "slavery of armaments."

3. Correct the faults and ineffectiveness of "international organizations" set up to solve peacefully the world's problems.

4. Comply with the "needs of just demands of nations, peoples, and ethnical minorities."

5. Provide observance by statesmen and peoples of Christian principles.

French Government

Of the many schemes which have been put forward to preserve world peace by use of an international peace force, that suggested by the French Government in 1932 carried the greatest official sanction.

The French Government offered to supply a mixed brigade, a light naval division and a mixed group of reconnaissance and fighter aircraft as the nucleus of a permanent international police force to be operated by the League of Nations. The force, consisting of contingents supplied by each of the contracting parties, would be empowered to occupy in times of emergency areas where a threat of war had arisen and to assist the action of commissioners of the League on the spot.

Accompanying the proposal was a recommendation that military aircraft above a certain tonnage be placed under the jurisdiction and control of the League of Nations, which would decide where the machines were to be stationed.

Red Sox Rookie Pitcher Chalks Up Eleventh Victory—Final State Golf Titles

Dick Newsome Sets Pace For A. L. Mound Freshmen

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with the more or less hopeless task of overturning the flying New York Yankees in this rapidly waning American League flag race, the slugging Red Sox have settled down to the less glamorous but still paramount duty of strengthening their grip on third place.

Jimmy Dykes had his eyes on the ladder's third rung when he arrived in Boston yesterday, but Joe Cronin made this dream a mathematical impossibility—for the moment, at least—by winning the opener, 6—2, behind the knuckleball pitching of Dick Newsome.

At the end of the day the White Sox were 2½ games away from their objective, with only two engagements remaining in the Fenway Park series. The set closes tomorrow with a single.

Newsome Sox Ace

For Newsome, it was his 11th victory and his fourth in a row. He is establishing a rather convincing monopoly over the White Sox, whom he has now beaten five times. In a total of 38 innings against Dykes, the right-handed rookie from Ahoskie, N. C., and San Diego, Calif., has yielded 29 well-spaced hits. This is his second four-game win streak of the season. He also had one in June.

With little more than two months to go, Newsome should be the mound rookie of the year in the American League. No other first-year hurler is close to him on the won-and-lost table. One has to jump to the National League to locate freshmen with better records—Elmer Riddle and Howard Krist, both of whom are unbeaten.

Show New Hustle

The Red Sox showed more snap and hustle in that opener behind Newsome than they had for weeks, according to newspapermen who have been following them around the circuit. Cronin went back to shortstop and inserted his previously injured regulars, Jim Tabor and Ted Williams, at third base and in left field. Williams sparked the Sox attack with his 18th homer and Tabor drove in three big runs with his 10th. Jimmy Foxx added his 15th to the assault on Johnny Rigney.

Day after day no ball player in the Fenway family throws more into his play than Tabor. Coming back after a short layoff, Jim was all over the left side of the infield knocking down potential Chicago base hits. And, of course, there was his timely drive into the left field screen with Cronin and Foxxie on base in the fifth inning.

Run Producer

The big lad from Owens Cross Roads, Ala., accepted eight chances at third base, with a stop of Bill Knickerbocker's hot smash close to the foul line one of the best of the season. Jim was throwing bullets across the diamond all afternoon. Incidentally, his 63 runs batted in total for the year is bettered by only Williams and Foxx in the Red Sox group. Foxx had 66 and Ted one less this morning.

Out in Chicago yesterday, Bill Posedel proved again that he is far from being the pitcher who won 12 games for the Braves a year ago. He was Casey Stengel's starting hurler of the new western invasion, but the Cubs had him out of there before the end of the third inning. He has won only one game since May 10.

Shorts . . . The Braves close their series at Wrigley Field tomorrow, then move on to St. Louis . . . They keep an after-dark date with the Cardinals on Friday . . . If anybody knows how to end a batting slump, get in touch with Dom Di Maggio, in care of Fenway Park . . . The little center fielder has been out of step since the beginning of the last road trip and it is getting him "down" . . . Chicago's Don Kolloway, with an injured ankle, watched the Red Sox and White Sox from the press box . . . Cronin paces his club with 102 hits.

Competition Keen for Final Roosevelt Bowl Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, July 23—One thing was certain this morning as the Thirty Square Meter championship for the Roosevelt Bowl went into the third and final race off the Beverly Yacht Club here, and that was that the battle for today's top position was going to be as hotly contested as a cageful of monkeys.

Five out of the six "Squeak" rivals for this year's crown are very much in the running. In fact, only two and one quarter points separate the first and fifth boat.

Dan Watson's sleek Lill Singva, by virtue of smart spinnaker work on the home leg yesterday, has the momentary honor of first place. The Lill holds a one-point edge on Moose, John Lawrence's unfortunate defending champion. Moose had one of its "off" days yesterday, dropping to fifth position.

Pilgrim's Windward Work

Tied for third berth, only one and one quarter points astern, are Alfred E. Chase's Viking and Linc Davis' Roulette II. But 'way down in fifth spot is Ned Ginn's home-club favorite Pilgrim, definitely the handiest up-the-wind craft of the series to date, but the saddest off the wind.

Pilgrim's story in the two races should be a discouraging one, but the ever-smiling Ginn only shakes his head and mutters, "We're still in the running, and we'll be out there today showing 'em."

In Monday's first encounter, Ginn worked Pilgrim into second position at the windward mark, a boat-length behind Moose. But the smaller Pilgrim couldn't keep up with its Marblehead rivals on the reach and run, and when the smoke had cleared, Pilgrim was in fifth position.

Kite Leg

Once again, Ginn worked out a clever lead with Pilgrim through the swirling waters around Angelica Point, and rounded almost a full minute in advance of Lill Singva, with Roulette, Viking, Moose, and Mittamar following.

But as in the case of Monday's encounter, Pilgrim couldn't hold its lead on the kite leg, and on the crest of a long Buzzard's Bay roller, Lill Singva came up from third position and took a one-second finish line decision from Pilgrim.

It was brilliant spinnaker work on the part of the Watson-helmed craft. Lill Singva made up a minute's deficit along the reach and run.

Wakeman Wins

For defending champion Moose, it was an unfortunate day. On the beat, soon after the start, she parted her jib sheet, and after a temporary repair job was affected, a snap shackle gave way. But most of Moose's difficulty yesterday was in her choice of sails. First, Moose, expecting the 12-knot breeze to strengthen, went out with a tuck taken in her roller-main. And heavy weather sails were used throughout. But the usual strong sou-wester didn't pipe up to the weight of Moose's cloth.

Dick Wakeman redeemed himself yesterday in the Yankee One Designs as Monsoon III received the gun. This ties Monsoon with Mrs. Felix duPont's Tara, who finished third, for the lead.

Major J. Casey again took the cruising class honors, and John Miller made it two straight with Miss M in the Herreshoff 12-footers.

Roosevelt Bowl

Second Race	
1—Lill Singva, Daniel E. Watson	9¼
2—Moose, John Lawrence	8¼
3—Viking, Alfred E. Chase	8
4—Roulette II, Linc Davis	8
5—Pilgrim, Edwin Ginn	7
6—Mittamar II, Edward Mitton	2

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Catherine Wolfe Seeded First In Amateur Tourney

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 23 (AP)—Catherine Wolfe of Elkhart, Ind., runner-up last year, was seeded No. 1 in the 1941 West Virginia open amateur tennis tournament yesterday as pairings were made in the women's division.

Seeded behind Miss Wolfe, who was defeated by Gracyne Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., in last year's finals, were Helen and Mercedes Marlowe of California and Ann Miller Spilman of Charleston in that order.

In the meantime, 29 male tennis players squared off while Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., four times champion, sat idle. Welsh drew a bye in the first round.

First victim in the men's division was Byrne Bauer of White Sulphur Springs, who fell before Edward Deleon of Cleveland, 6—2, 6—2. Capt. A. J. Gore, Wimbledon veteran, defaulted to Fred Valentine, Jr., of Richmond after dropping the first set, 6—2.

The pairings for the women's tournament:

Miss Wolfe, bye; Helen Rentschler of Hartford versus Jean Holloway of Wheeling; Jane Rice of Baltimore versus Mrs. Earl Beckley of Athens, Ohio; Martha Hugus of Wheeling versus Marjorie Smith of University, Va.; Dorothy Boll of Wheeling, former State closed champion, versus Ann Bouic of Rockville, Md.; Mrs. Catherine McCuskey of Clarksburg versus Lisa Spilman of Charleston; Mercedes Marlowe, bye; Mrs. Joe Scherr of Cincinnati versus Betty Bass of Knoxville.

Helen Marlowe, bye; Mrs. M. C. Jennings of Sewickley, Pa., versus Ann Sloan of Richmond; Jean Pugh of Charleston versus Marie Taylor of Washington; Helen Burt of Wheeling versus Mary Ann Davis, Columbus; Ruth Keiffer of Huntington versus Mrs. Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md.; Mrs. Ann Miller Spilman of Charleston, bye.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cincinnati Reds beat Dodgers, 4-3 and 9-2, before crowd of 40,000 to lead National League by seven games.

Three Years Ago

German and Yugoslav Davis Cup teams qualified for European zone finals, Germans by beating France, 3-2, and Yugoslavs by routing Belgium, 5-0.

Five Years Ago

Eleanor Holm Jarrett, backstroke champion, was dismissed from U. S. Olympic team for violation of training rules upon team's arrival at Hamburg, Germany, en route to Berlin.

Big Four at Fenway Yesterday

By a Staff Photographer

1—Jimmy Foxx. 2—Jim Tabor. 3—Ted Williams. 4—Dick Newsome. Foxx, Tabor and Williams hit home runs to help Newsome pitch his 6-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox yesterday.

Braves Oppose Lynn Frasiers

Secretary John Quinn announced today that the Braves will play an exhibition under lights with the Frasier club, at Lynn, on the evening of Aug. 15. The game will start at 8:45. The Pittsburgh Pirates made the trip to Lynn last year.

Around the Hub

Charles Johnson of Walpole, who made one hole-in-one and nearly got a second as he won the qualifying medal in the junior tournament at Wianno Monday, was upset yesterday by Roger Bissell, Princeton junior, who plays out of Blue Hill.

Johnson, who missed qualifying for the State amateur by two strokes, came to the 18th green one up, but Bissell squared the match there and went on to win with a birdie at the 19th. In another upset, John Gahan, Jr., of Hatherly, runner-up a year ago in this tournament, was ousted by Peter Leeb of Bass River. In today's semifinals, Bissell was due to meet Dave Stewart of Albemarle and Leeb was set to play Arthur Tarlow of Thorny Lea.

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Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson of Essex and Harriet Cole of Andover, the medalists, yesterday led the field in the women's four-ball tournament at Essex County Club through the first round of match play by defeating Mrs. F. Martin of Bass Rocks and Cornelia Tuttle of The Country Club, 5 and 3. Other first-round winners included: Mrs. F. Bundy and Mrs. R. Morris of Essex, Elizabeth Campbell of Essex and Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe, Margaret Curtis of Essex and Marcia Perrin of Woodland, Camellia Warren of Essex and Sydney Cheston of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Goodrich of Essex and Mr. F. Crocker of T. C. C., Elizabeth Coxe of Philadelphia and Mrs. E. Roberts of Essex, and Mrs. L. Hill of Essex, and Mrs. H. Ferris of T. C. C.

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Chauncey Steele of Cambridge and Paul Guibord of Reading advanced to the semifinals of the North Shore tennis championship at Tedesco yesterday. The former defeated Seymour Hunter of Melrose 6—1, 7—5, while the latter beat George Goodwin of Haverhill 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. In the doubles, Harrison Rowbotham and Sumner Rodman defeated Julian Hemphill and Robert F. Hendrie 6—1, 6—2; and J. B. Wilkinson and Ralph Ellis defeated Dave Haley and Edward Crocker 6—2, 6—2.

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An informal get-acquainted gathering was held at Longwood Cricket Club yesterday with officials of the club playing host to newspapermen. President George Lyon was official greeter. The program included tennis and swimming.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	247	76	98	18	65	.397
Cronin	304	57	102	6	55	.336
Foxx	289	64	89	15	66	.308
Tabor	286	33	83	10	63	.291
Peacock	149	13	42	0	18	.282
Di Maggio	360	78	101	5	29	.281
Finney	331	57	90	3	30	.272
Doerr	258	33	67	9	53	.260
Pytlak	198	18	49	1	23	.247
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Newsome	135	13	32	1	11	.237
Spence	152	15	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	270	31	89	0	14	.330
Moore	257	29	72	4	29	.280
Sisti	273	35	74	1	28	.271
Rowell	318	35	86	4	30	.270
Hassett	177	23	46	0	9	.260
West	269	35	64	8	40	.238
Waner	124	11	29	0	0	.234
Miller	315	28	70	4	35	.222
Masi	107	8	23	0	8	.215
Montgomery	14	0	3	0	0	.214
Roberge	5	1	1	0	1	.200
Berres	144	9	25	0	10	.174
Gremp	28	0	1	0	2	.036

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (night).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night).
New York at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

Soldier Backing

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—True-Toe Tony Ruffa, the big 215-pound tackle from Duke University now stationed at Camp Lee, has announced himself as a candidate for a berth on the college All-Star team with the backing of some 20,000 soldier comrades.

Brigadier-General Charles D. Hartman, said that he would grant Ruffa leave to participate in the All-Star battle against the Chicago Bears at Soldier Field, Chicago, Aug. 28, if he gets enough votes.

Onslow Resigns As Manager Of Hartford Nine

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Jack Onslow resigned as manager of the cellar-dwelling Hartford Laurels of the Eastern League in Albany last night, it was announced here today.

The resignation was submitted to the club management just before the Laurels dropped a night double-header to the Albany Senators for their 13th consecutive loss.

Don Manno, who plays both the infield and outfield for the Senators, was named Onslow's temporary successor. The club also announced the release of Pitcher George Diehl to Evansville of the Three-Eye League.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	77	247	76	98	.397
Di Maggio, Yankees	90	359	84	135	.376
Travis, Senators	82	330	57	122	.370
Reiser, Dodgers	76	294	64	100	.340
Mize, Cardinals	69	261	38	87	.333
Cooney, Braves	72	272	31	89	.327

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	22	Ott, Giants	18
Di Maggio, Yanks	21	Nicholson, Cubs	18
Johnson, Athletics	18	Camilli, Dodgers	16
Williams, Red Sox	18		
York, Tigers	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Di Maggio, Yanks	83	Nicholson, Cubs	69
Keller, Yanks	79	Camilli, Dodgers	62
York, Tigers	74	Slaughter, Cards	61
		Mize, Cardinals	61

Indiana plays eight football games and four of them are with teams outside the Big Ten—Detroit, Notre Dame, Texas Christian and Nebraska.

Last Three Championships On M. G. A. Schedule Arrive

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcements of the last three championships to be sponsored by the Massachusetts Golf Association—the Class B, the junior, and the caddie—were made today by Secretary A. O. Barker, and brought up the surprising thought that the golf season is about half over.

As far as championships, both local and national, are concerned, the season is almost all over. Remaining on the U. S. G. A. lists are only the national amateur in August the end of next month, and the national women's amateur here at The Country Club early in September.

The State Class B tourney, which Hollis Cranmer of Blue Hill will defend, is the second such tournament in the M. G. A.'s history. Tried more or less as an experiment last year for golfers with handicaps of eight and over—those ineligible to play in the State amateur—it proved a success, and this year will be held at Wollaston Golf Club Aug. 26-29.

Qualifying Round

There will be a qualifying round of 18 holes, with the low 32 scorers qualifying for match play at scratch. The second 32 will qualify for the second flight match play and will be allowed to use their handicaps. Wollaston will be open for practice Aug. 25.

The junior championship will be held at Belmont Country Club Aug. 12-15, with an 18-hole qualifying round the first day and match play thereafter. A junior-junior division will qualify for match play at the same time and will consist of 16 contestants 17 years of age and under who do not qualify for the junior championship flight of 32. The tournament is open to members or junior members of M. G. A. clubs who have not reached their 21st birthday.

Defending Champions

The caddies will meet Tuesday, Aug. 19, at Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy for 36 holes of medal play. Caddies who have not reached their 18th birthday from all M. G. A. clubs are eligible, but no more than two may represent any one club.

Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, who just missed qualifying for the recent State amateur at Longmeadow when he lost out in the play-off for the last of 32-match-play berths, will be the defending champion. He beat "Little Joe" Monahan, Jr., 5 and 4 in the final last year. There will be a new champion in the caddies' tournament, for Jimmy Sullivan, who won a year ago at Furnace Brook, has reached his 18th birthday. He set a new record of 145 strokes for the 36-hole route, breaking the mark set by Leo Martin in 1932 at Commonwealth.

Divot Digging

Although these are the last tournaments on the M. G. A. schedule, the association will have a hand in one more event—the New England amateur championship at New Haven next week . . . John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., will handle the scoreboard in his usual efficient fashion . . . The card of the New Haven course, incidentally, measures only 6,100 yards—hardly of championship length, but what is fair for one is fair for all, we guess.

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"Too much golf" is the way Ted Bishop characterizes his letdowns of the State amateur and tournament starts since then . . . If it were not for the Jaques Cup four-ball event this week end, in which he will pair with Emery Stratton, Ted would not have touched his clubs from last week end to the New England amateur . . . The payoff as far as Bishop's game goes came at Winchester last Friday when he topped his drive about 100 feet in front of the 18th tee, something he has done just about twice in the past four years . . . This will mark his seventh crack at the New England, with his best showing coming last year at Manchester when he went to the semifinals . . . Entries close for this tournament tomorrow.

By a Staff Photographer
Ed Franzeim

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One golf association in this country was treated to the unusual sight of a player carrying his own clubs in the annual State amateur championship . . . He won the tournament, much to the amazement and confusion of the tournament officials, who appealed to the U. S. G. A. for a ruling, asking if there was not some regulation requiring players to hire caddies . . . They felt that because many of the rules of the game apply to the bag-toters, the player without one might have gained special advantages . . . They got no help from the U. S. G. A., because there is no rule in the book . . . Consequently the defending champion can again stride off the first tee with his bag on his back if he so desires.

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The U. S. G. A. was also asked to rule on this one recently: A competitor was preparing to hit her ball and was actually on her downswing when a ball from a nearby fairway struck her ball away and stopped right on the spot . . . Unable to stop her downswing, she hit the "wandering" ball smack on the green . . . The question was—should she be penalized the usual two strokes for hitting a ball other than her own? . . . The U. S. G. A. thought not.

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The professional touring brigade, under the tutelage of Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran, opens up in St. Paul tomorrow on the Keller course . . . The boys will be shooting for $7,500 in prize money . . . Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret, who won the Inverness four-ball last June, and then challenged any two pros to a best-ball match at 36 holes, may find themselves up against sterling competition before long . . . Byron Nelson, former national open and P. G. A. champion, and an opponent he is soon to pick will probably form very worthy opposition.

Jimmy Brown Is Sparking Card Drives

ST. LOUIS (The Special News Service) — Give the St. Louis Cardinals enough help to keep Jimmy Brown in the line-up and they may win the National League pennant in spite of the gang from Brooklyn.

The gritty Brown, with the old college try, has snapped enough slumps and started subsequent winning streaks to convince the Redbirds the little fellow's return is just what is needed.

Two years ago in August the late-starting Cardinals were threatening Cincinnati's first-place Reds. Then the 5ft. 9in., 170-pound Brown bounced off 235-pound Johnny Mize chasing a pop fly and jammed his shoulder. The team lost seven of the 10 games he missed, then righted itself to win 24 of the next 33 after Jimmy returned. But the damage was done while he was out.

Returns Again

A bad-bounding ground ball hit him the opening week last season. By the time Jimmy came back in early July, the Cards lingered in seventh place with 26 victories, 41 defeats. Brown's return signaled a six-game winning streak, the Redbirds grabbed off 19 of their next 24 contests and 58 of their last 86 to wind up a hearty third.

The day Brown broke his right hand in a headfirst slide at Philadelphia a month ago, a brilliant 39-15 Cardinal record had given them a three-game lead over the Dodgers. With Jimmy on the bench instead of third base, St. Louis lost 12 out of the next 21 games—the last five consecutively before Brown took the field again—and fell back into second place.

Brown couldn't grip the bat properly, or the ball to throw, but he one-handed five hits his first two games back—and the Cards won six out of eight.

You couldn't blame or mistake that Cardinal cheer then at the return of Jimmy Brown, who has traveled a Cook's tour of the infield in his five years with the team. He has played every front line position except first base, and with his eagerness to play, the nomadic North Carolinan would do that if Manager Billy Southworth asked him.

He's the Cardinal sparkplug, chirping encouragement to the pitchers in an auctioneer's tempo. He isn't the best hitter in the business or the best infielder, but he is good and a pesky chap in the pinches, both at bat and afield.

Switch Batter

Time was, though—and it was as late as 1936, his last in the minor leagues—when James Roberson Brown was smack up front as an All-America out. He couldn't hit a lick.

Scout Frank Rickey grabbed him out of college and swinging right-handed, he batted .289 for Greensboro of the Piedmont League in 1933 and .259 and .241 for Rochester in the International League the next two seasons.

Then early in '36 during a night game, after he had popped out three times, Brown asked Burt Shotton, Rochester manager:

"Let me bat left-handed, Barney!"

"Son," the veteran Shotton drawled, "if you've got the courage to bat left-handed before that crowd, it's all right with me."

Brown batted left-handed, doubled high off the right field wall on the first pitch—and he has batted that way against right-handers ever since.

He finished with a considerably better .309 that season and graduated to the National League, where he has averaged .289 for four years. Right now he is well over .300, enjoying his best season.

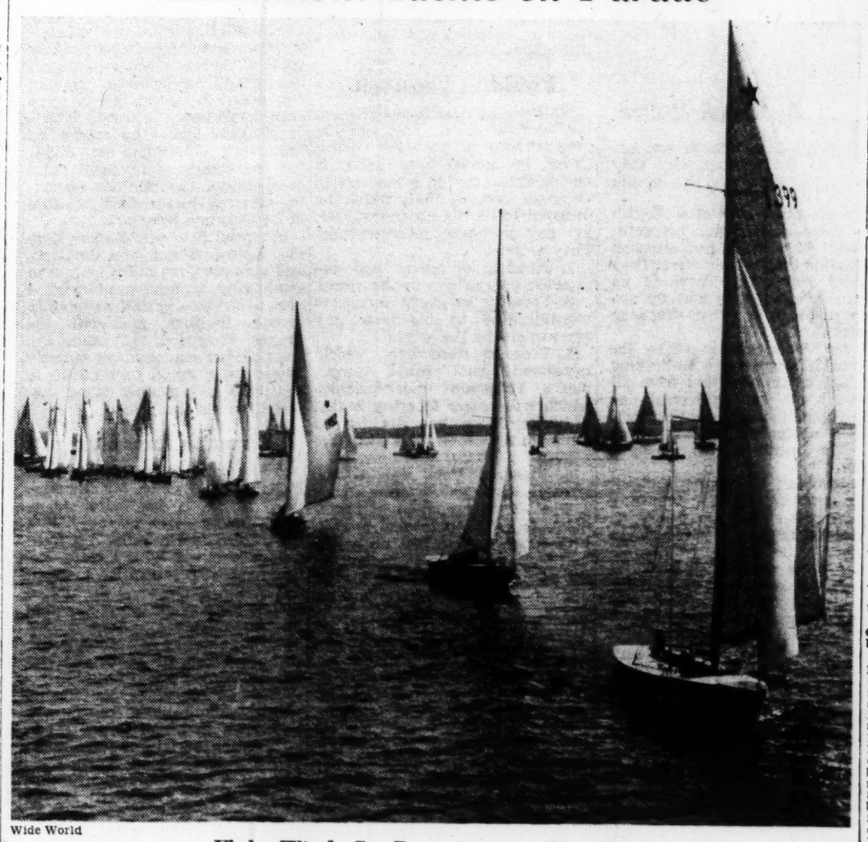
Fine in Chess Lead With Four Straight Games

ST. LOUIS, July 23 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York held the lead in the National Open Chess tournament today with four-straight victories in defense of his championship.

Erich Marchand of St. Louis, who had won three matches, was upset last night by the brilliant play of Weaver W. Adams of Dedham, Mass., in a game of 25 moves.

Fine scored his fourth victory over L. Walter Stephens of New York in 44 moves. Fred Anderson, St. Louis, defeated George Sturgis of Boston in 28 moves. Other matches were adjourned until afternoon.

Larchmont Yachts on Parade



Wide World

Fluky Winds Get Boats Away to Slow Start

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—General view of the line-up at the start of the race for the Star boat class here.

Braves

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0	
Hudson 3b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Galan cf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Gilbert cf	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Dallessandro lf	5	2	3	4	3	0	0
Nicholson rf	5	3	2	6	0	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	1	0	0	13	0	0
McCullough c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
George c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stringer 2b	3	1	2	2	3	5	0
Sturgeon ss	5	1	3	4	3	4	1
Lee p	3	3	1	1	0	1	0
Mooty p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	13	16	22	27	13	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	7	0	0
Waner lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	2	2	1	0
West cf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	3	5	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	2	2	3	2	1
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Montgomery c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Posedel p	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gremp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Roberge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	9	10	24	12	2

*Batted for Earley in seventh. †Batted for Salvo in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	2	0	2	4	3	0	—	13
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2

Runs batted in. Sisti 2, Sturgeon 2, Dallessandro 4, Nicholson 3, Stringer, Gilbert. Two-base hits, Dallessandro, Nicholson, Sisti, Sturgeon. Home runs, Nicholson, Stringer. Sacrifices, McCullough, Lee. Double plays, Miller and Hassett; Stringer, Sturgeon and Dahlgren 2, West, Posedel, Miller and Rowell; Sturgeon, Stringer and Dahlgren; Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, Boston 8; Chicago 7. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Hutchings, by Lamanna, by Salvo, by Lee 2, by Mooty. Struck out, by Hutchings, by Earley, by Lee 4. Hits, off Posedel, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Hutchings, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Earley, 0 in 1-3 inning; of Lamanna, 3 in 1 inning; off Salvo, 1 in 1 inning; off Lee, 9 in 8 innings; off Mooty, 0 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Lee; losing pitcher, Posedel. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Ballanfant. Time, 2h. 21m. Attendance 3,678 (paid) 2,800 (ladies).

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
L. Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams lf	2	1	1	4	0	1	0
Spence lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	2	1	4	10	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	4	3	5	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	2	2	1	0
Pytlak c	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
H. Newsome p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	29	6	7	18	27	15	0

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knickerbocker 2b	2	0	1	2	3	2	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kuhel 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hoag lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chapman cf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Kennedy 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Turner c	2	1	0	0	3	2	0
Rigney p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	6	8	24	7	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	2

Runs batted in, Knickerbocker 2, Tabor 3, Williams, Foxx, Pytlak. Two-base hits, Knickerbocker, Chapman, Doerr, Pytlak. Home runs, Williams, Foxx, Tabor. Sacrifice, H. Newsome. Double plays, Turner and Knickerbocker; Tabor and Foxx. Left on Bases, Chicago 5; Boston 8. Base on balls, by Rigney 5, by H. Newsome 3. Struck out, by Rigney 3, by H. Newsome. Hit by pitcher, by Rigney (Williams). Time, 1h. 42m. Umpires, McGowan, Quinn, Grieve. Attendance, 4,100 paid (4,000 children).

Third Season for Daytona Beach Football Coaching School—Donald Triumphs

Leahy, McMillin, McDowall, Mullins and Lieb on Staff

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—An attractively illustrated folder listing the salient features of the Daytona Beach Coaching School has been mailed to hundreds of coaches throughout the country.

Photos of the seven nationally known college coaches forming the faculty and views of Daytona Beach are contained in the folder. Under the picture of each coach, highlights of his career are given.

The school is being put on for the third-straight year by George Trogdon of the Jacksonville Landon High School and L. L. McLucas of Sanford High.

Judging from the inquiries received, this year's school, which will be held Aug. 18-23, will have an enrollment much larger than the previous two, when close to 100 coaches attended.

Heading the staff is Frank Leahy of Notre Dame. Other noted coaches who will lecture and give demonstrations are Bo McMillin of Indiana, Tom Lieb and Moon Mullins of Florida, Jack McDowall of Rollins, Adolph Rupp of Kentucky, and Ray Duncan of Illinois.

Leahy, Lieb, McMillin, McDowall and Mullins will cover various phases of offensive and defensive football, Rupp will be in charge of basketball, and Duncan will hold forth on intramural athletics and six-man football.

Leahy will be serving his third year on the Daytona Beach staff, Lieb and Rupp their second.

Leahy will specialize on line play, the "T" formation, and spread formation, McMillin will demonstrate and lecture on forward passing, team strategy, and the offensive and defensive formations he uses at Indiana. Lieb has been asked to cover tackle play, the "T" formation, the flanker back, and the man in motion. Mullins will stress forward pass offense and defense, featuring the best methods to protect the passer. McDowall will lecture and demonstrate on the double wingback offense, stressing deception in the offense, returning kicks and lateral passing.

Rupp again will bring his Kentucky cage squad to Daytona Beach to use in demonstrating the single and double pivot post offense in his slow break game. Duncan, an acknowledged authority on six-man football, will take up the technique, strategy and tactics peculiar to this increasingly popular game.

Frank Leahy

The school at Daytona Beach is the only one held in Florida, and has the 100 per cent support and backing of the Florida Coaches Association.

With Nashville's Les Fleming suddenly shelved by a wrist injury, interest in the Southern Association batting race shifted this week to the men who have been chasing the big first baseman.

When Fleming went out of action he was hitting .406 and this mark made him the leader this past week. But he has played in only 36 games, 100 is the customary number required to entitle a player to claim the hitting title, and unless he returns to action late this season his fine figure will not count.

Whether Fleming returns or not, it seemed likely that Nashville would be able to claim the championship because through the past Tommy Tatum of Nashville was second with .361 and teammate Oris Hockett third with .355. C. J.

Southwest Breeze Brings Victory To Mosbacher Yacht

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Under virtually the same conditions as yesterday—light and fluky winds until a southwest breeze came up late in the afternoon—a fleet of 230 yachts competed in the third day's races of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual race yesterday.

Like the weather, several of the results were the same as Monday's—notably in the International Class, in which Emil Mosbacher skippered Susan to victory for the second-straight time, and handicap division six, in which Dr. Paul Reker's Pippin led the way.

Susan was trailed across the finish line of the seven and three-quarter-mile course by Arthur Iselin's Hope, with Gordon Raymond at the helm, and Albert Marx, in Alberta. The winner had a 46-second margin.

Other major winners were Francis S. Page's Ann and Jaywood Luken's Hera in the two divisions of the Atlantic Class; Robert Miller's Lively Lady, among the Interclubs; Romeyn Everdell's Bolt, in the Star Class, and John Shethar with Jitters in the 110's.

Miller's triumph in the Interclub Class broke a three-race winning streak for Donald MacKenzie's Sonsie, which finished fifth.

Knoxville Helps Atlanta Leaders And Gets 'Night'

ATLANTA, July 23 (AP) — Atlanta leads the Southern Association by 13 games and last night nearly 8,000 fans attended an "appreciation night" for Knoxville, which has helped the Atlantans hold top place since the season started.

Knoxville responded to the fans' "appreciation" by losing the game, 8 to 4. The club has lost 16 of the 18 games played with Atlanta this season.

One consolation—the Tennessee team has only four more scheduled games with Atlanta this year.

Big Six Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Big Six Conference championship trophies in three major sports have been received by Iowa State College. Cyclone teams won titles in basketball, swimming and wrestling during the past seasons.

SPORTSMEN are Swinging to MAVIS

In locker rooms all over the country, you'll find men using Mavis Talcum after shower and shave. Mavis is soothing...cooling and grand comfort against chafing. Get Mavis for your home, club locker and office. White, Flesh, and BODITAN (Rachel) Shades. 75¢, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢.

MAVIS TALCUM

Parker Has Close Shave Over Amark

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 23 (AP)—Frankie Parker, the clay court master, almost missed the boat yesterday as the seeded stars coasted into the third round of the 54th annual Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament.

Winner of eight out of nine clay court tournaments, Parker found himself on grass for the first time this year, and the change forced him to go all out for a three-set victory over Edwin G. Amark, of San Francisco, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Had Hands Full

While the third seeded Parker was having his hands full, the other seeded performers in the men's field scarcely had to draw a deep breath in going through the second round, which saw only such minor upsets as the eliminations of the former Irish Davis Cupper, George Lyttelton-Rogers, and the veterans Frank Shields of New York and Gene Mako of Los Angeles.

Top-seeded Don McNeill, the national champion, made an impressive tournament debut by polishing off Robert Kerdasha of Clinton, S. C., 6—3, 6—0. Second-seeded Bobby Riggs, the defending tournament titlist, won easily over William Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif., 6—2, 6—1, and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., seeded fourth, trounced Henry Batjer of Dallas, 6—1, 6—1, to join Parker in the third round.

Mako fell before Seymour Greenberg of Chicago 6—2, 6—3; Shields bowed to William Crosby of Oakland, Calif., 7—5, 6—3, and Lyttelton-Rogers went down 6—1, 6—2, before Joe Fishback of New York.

Second-round competition in the women's division produced the tournament's first major upset as Virginia Wolfenden, the fourth-seeded star, from San Francisco, was eliminated by Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang, of New York, in a two-hour battle, 6—4, 1—6, 10—8.

The pretty West Coast player appeared to be on her way when she won the second set easily and led 4—2 in the third. But her determined rival came back and finally ended the struggle by breaking Miss Wolfenden's service in the 18th game.

The other women's favorites had little difficulty advancing to the quarter-finals. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, encountered some resistance from Jane Stanton, of Los Angeles, before winning, 6—1, 7—5. Helen Jacobs outclassed Shirley Catton of Alameda, Calif., in straight love sets and Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded third, trimmed Mrs. Helen Rhibany of Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Durocher Is Not Predicting But 'Team Is Playing Well'

CINCINNATI, July 23 (AP)—If you think Leo Durocher subscribes to the propaganda that his Dodgers can't do it, just ask Leo Durocher.

Leo is not saying they will, but he is saying that the hopes of the 2,000,000-odd denizens of that happy borough of Brooklyn are being heard and will be answered if there's anything in baseball played from the heart out.

"I'm not predicting anything," said Manager Leo, a little reserved as a result of yesterday's blowup which handed the Cincinnati Reds a 5-4 ninth-inning victory at a time when Luke Hamlin had every right in the world to claim at least a 4-1 plastering of the World Champions and Bucky Walters.

Played Good Game

"I'm not predicting anything and I never do," he said, "but we're in there playing all the time and we're all right. That game was one of those things and it was just another ball game. We played a good game and we're going to keep on playing good games."

Leo was right. The Dodgers played the kind of ball the local fans used to expect to see 77 times a year around here.

They may be the Daffy Dodgers, but the cool and calculating Reds couldn't reach the home plate from third with a casting rod until the breaks started their way.

Without chiseling a bit on Chuck Aleno's heroic pinch triple that knocked in three runs to tie the score, it may be said that it will be years before he gets three more bases off the handle of his bat.

Tough Itinerary

Leo admitted that the Brooks have one tough itinerary for the remainder of the season and added cryptically, "It's all even from here out."

From here they go to Pittsburgh for five games in three days; thence to St. Louis for two games; to Chicago for three; home for two with the Giants, one in each park and both at night, and it's Aug. 8 before they pick up a soft touch like the Boston Braves at home.

The Dodgers already are off to a bad start, dropping five of their last six games and backing into a tie with the St. Louis Cards for first place, nine games ahead of the Reds.

But, says Leo, "We're in there playing and we're all right."

Mack Benched

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Manager Roger Peckinpaugh of the Cleveland Indians said last night that Ray Mack, second baseman of the Lou Boudreau-Mack keystone combination, would be benched today in an effort to snap the Tribe's losing streak.

Oscar Grimes will go to second base and Hal Trosky back to first base.

Mack and Boudreau came to Cleveland from Buffalo two years ago widely heralded and were picked for the American League's All-Star team last season.

Oddities

Ben Hogan, golfer, is Irish, a Texan, and the son of a blacksmith, but at 137 pounds he's about the tiniest of all pro golfers.

Al Barlick at 26 already is a regular big league umpire. He works in the National League.

The speed of golf balls has been limited to 250 feet a second.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; Di Maggio, New York, .376.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 84; Di Maggio, Boston, 78.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 83; Keller, New York, 79.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 135; Travis, Washington, 122.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 29; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 99.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 22; Di Maggio, New York, 21.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 13; Case, Washington, 11.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 19-5; Ruffing, New York, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Mize, St. Louis, .333.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 69; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 64.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 69; Camilli, Brooklyn, 62.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 111; Moore, St. Louis, 108.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 27; Reiser, Brooklyn, 25.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 8; Moore, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-0; Hubbell, New York, 9-3.

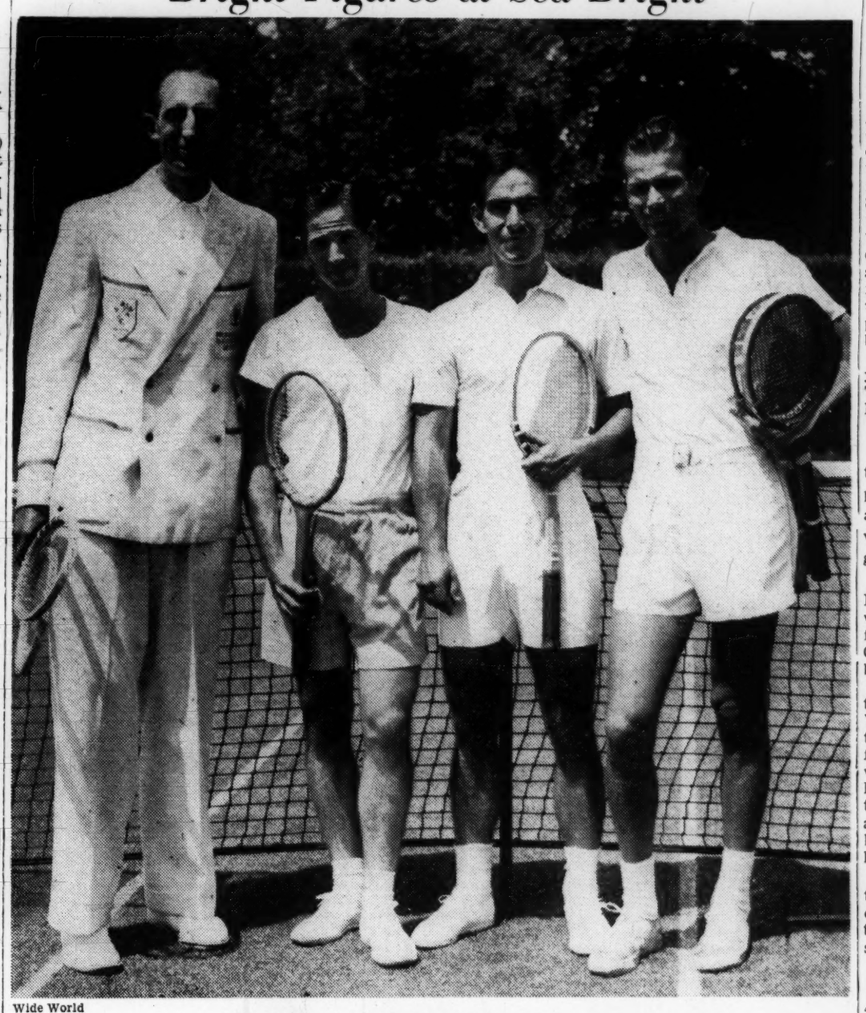
American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	60	28	.682	
Cleveland	53	37	.588	8
Boston	45	42	.523	14
Chicago	44	45	.494	16½
Detroit	43	48	.473	18½
Philadelphia	40	47	.460	19½
St. Louis	34	52	.395	25
Washington	32	53	.376	26½

Results July 22

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 4.

Bright Figures at Sea Bright



Wide World

Headliners in Famous Tennis Tourney

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—Left to right, G. Lyttelton-Rogers, Bobby Riggs, Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy, as they posed for the camera here at the start of the 54th annual invitation tennis tournament of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Before the Game

It was an hour before game time and the Red Sox, back from a disappointing western trip, were walking back and forth between the dugout and batting cage. Joe Cronin came out of the tunnel that leads to the clubhouse and sat down on the bench with two newspapermen.

"What kind of a trip was it, Joe?" asked one of the scribes.

"It was all right until we hit St Louis," said the Red Sox skipper. "Then everything happened. Those Browns couldn't do anything wrong and we couldn't do anything right. They were throwing their bats at hit-and-run pitches and putting line drives through the infield.

"Our fly balls were just short of the fences and theirs were over. Their pitchers had good control. But we should have won three out of four."

Williams Back

Somebody wanted to know if Ted Williams and Jim Tabor were going to start against the White Sox.

"Yes," Cronin answered. "Williams will play left field and hit fourth. I just found out a minute ago that Tabor can go. We'll be all right with them back in there."

"Was playing third base like going on a vacation?" a scribe asked the manager.

"That's right," nodded Joe, with a laugh. "I don't think I had a tough chance."

Lefty Grove, completing his turn in batting practice, came into the dugout and sat down near the water cooler. A heavy towel was wrapped around his neck. A writer asked him where his son, Bob junior, was.

Club Went Broke

"He's right around here somewhere," said the big southpaw, wiping his face with the towel. "He won four games and lost none up in the country, but still they didn't want him around. The manager up at Berlin wanted him to write to me, asking me to go up and pitch a couple of innings in a game during the All-Star intermission. He wouldn't do it and they fired him. He went to Gorham and won two more games, but they had to break up because they ran out of money."

"That's like they do in class D ball," said Jimmy Foxx. "When I was down in the Eastern Shore League they released a pitcher with a 10 and two record. He was getting too much money. If he'd have taken a cut, he could have stayed. Another time an outfielder was dropped when he was hitting .362. They said he was too slow."

Lyons Speaks

The White Sox were coming out of the tunnel and moving toward their bench on the other side of the field. Ted Lyons stuck his head into the Boston dugout and saw Moe Berg snapping on shin guards and chest protector.

"There's the only man I know who's been to six colleges," said the White Sox veteran. "He can speak seven languages, but can he speak English? I don't think so." Berg laughed and went out to catch the final round of batting practice.

Ben Chapman was the next to walk by. "Why don't you go away for about three days, Williams?" asked Chapman. "Go away and don't come back until we leave town."

Rigney Arrives

John Rigney made an appearance. "I'm pitching today, Williams, so you might as well leave that bat in the rack when you walk up to the plate. And watch that first pitch—it'll be right at your feet."

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Grove, Jr.

"Never mind me!" Williams shouted back. "I'll hit! You just do the pitching!"

A few minutes later a radio man was sitting with Williams, pointing out the advisability of being courteous to the people in the stands.

"Don't pay any attention to what they yell at you from the stands," the fellow was saying. "But when they cheer you, tip your cap. Remember, you're a ball player, but you're also an actor before the public. They see your bad days as well as your good ones. When you go to the movies doesn't your favorite actor make a bad picture once in a while?"

"No, sir," said Williams, as he ran up the dugout steps. "That Buck Jones is always good."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	57	31	.648	
St. Louis	57	31	.648	
Cincinnati	47	39	.547	9
New York	44	38	.537	10
Pittsburgh	42	40	.512	12
Chicago	39	48	.448	17½
Boston	34	51	.400	21½
Philadelphia	21	61	.250	34

Results July 22

Chicago 13, Boston 2.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.

Rugged Fullback

Jack Stackpool, University of Washington varsity fullback, is rated as the hardest fullback to bring down that the Huskies have had since Paul Sulkosky. Stackpool is surprisingly fast for his height and weight—he stands six feet one inch and weighs 190 pounds. He is a senior.

Dorothy Kirby Wins Medal At Baltmore Club

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 23 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, defending champion and medalist, was matched against Caroline Dykes of Columbus, Ga., today in the first round of the summer invitation golf tournament at Baltmore Forest Country Club.

A one-over par 76 was good enough to give Miss Kirby, the Georgia champion, first honors yesterday. Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., Southern titlist, had a 79, while Miss Dykes was way behind with a 95.

Other pairings, with qualifying scores, were:

Eileen Stulb, 90, Augusta, Ga., vs. Mrs. Roy Burns, 96, Columbus; Frances Owen, 84, Jacksonville, Fla., vs. Eileen Butler, 95, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. E. G. C. Willmer, 94, Baltmore Forest, vs. Mrs. Frank Bisbee, 97, Jacksonville; Miss Suggs vs. Mrs. W. H. Willaard, 95, Charlotte; Mrs. G. H. Boyer, 95, Fort Myers, Fla., vs. Beverly Bridgers, 96, Tarboro, N. C.; Virginia Vines, 88, Scituate, Mass., vs. Mrs. Harry Johnson, 96, Hendersonville, N. C.; Mrs. Morton Bright, 94, Atlanta, vs. Mary Stevenson, 100, Brunswick, Ga.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 22

International League

Newark 2-7, Toronto 3-4.
Rochester 2-6, Syracuse 0-3.
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 5.

American Association

Kansas City 5-0, Indianapolis 0-1.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 8.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 5.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 6, Sacramento 3.
Portland 8, Seattle 2.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 1.

Texas League

Houston 6, Forth Worth 1.
Dallas 4, San Antonio 3.
Oklahoma City 10, Beaumont 4.
Tulsa 4, Shreveport 2.

Eastern League

Springfield 4-0, Binghamton 2-3.
Scranton 4-4, Williamsport 3-3.
Albany 4-4, Hartford 3-2.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Elmira 4.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4-2, Memphis 2-0.
Chattanooga 8-7, Nashville 6-5.
Little Rock 10, Birmingham 5.
Atlanta 8, Knoxville 4.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Atley Donald, Yankees — Held Indians to six hits in winning pitching duel from Bob Feller.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Drove in three runs with 18th homer and double against Braves.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Drove in winning run in ninth-inning rally against Dodgers, whom he held to eight hits.

Ted Williams, Red Sox—Returned to lineup following injury and hit 18th homer against White Sox.

Jack Knott, Athletics—Stopped Browns with five-hit hurling.

Sid Hudson, Senators — Was tight in pinches and whipped Tigers with eight-hit pitching.

Estel Crabtree, Cardinals—Singled with bases loaded at height of six-run rally that beat Giants.

Bob Klinger, Pirates — Gave good relief performance, holding Phillies to six hits in eight innings, to get credit for victory.

Cleveland Again Beaten By N. Y. Yankee Pitcher

By the Associated Press

Sometimes in baseball a pitcher gets the "number" of a rival ball club—and the one Atley Donald of the New York Yankees has on the Cleveland Indians has proved immensely important. Donald is a Southern boy who never is mentioned in the same breath with the better pitchers of the American League, although in 1939 he set a major league record for rookies by winning 12 consecutive games. He has been a so-so pitcher ever since against everybody, that is, but the Indians.

He has won five contests this year, three of them over Cleveland. Two of the three were against Bob Feller, the league's ace hurler.

Eight Game Lead

Yesterday Donald led the Yanks to a 4-3 decision that turned the pennant race into a virtual runaway, giving the Yanks their 35th victory in 41 tilts and an eight-game grip on first place.

The sturdy right-hander held the Indians to six hits. The score wouldn't have been close except for Clarence (Soup) Campbell, a Cleveland rookie, who hit a double and a home run.

Feller, trying for his 20th victory before 45,000 fans, held the Yanks to seven hits. But six of these were bunched in the first four frames and were interspersed with walks. The blows included a home run by Joe Gordon and timely doubles by Charley Keller and Joe Di Maggio, who now has hit in five straight encounters since his 56-game streak was snapped.

While the Yanks were blowing the lid off the American League competition, leaders in the National League managed to tie themselves into another knot.

Reds Rally

The Brooklyn Dodgers carried a 4-0 lead into the ninth inning and then lost a 5-4 decision to the Cincinnati Reds in a big rally centered around Chuck Aleno's pinch-triple with the bases loaded. Bucky Walters, who had held the Dodgers to eight hits, drove in the deciding run with a fly to center.

It was the fifth defeat in six contests for the skidding Dodgers and when the St. Louis Cardinals downed the New York Giants, 7-6, the National League lead reverted to a tie between Brooklyn and St. Louis.

The Cards crowded six runs into one rollicking inning, the fourth, to beat the Giants. Enos Slaughter hit a home run, Estel Crabtree singled with the bases loaded, and Johnny Hopp tripled with two on. The defeat also dropped the Giants out of third place and let in Cincinnati.

All of the games yesterday were won by the home teams, five of them by one run.

Pirates Win

Pittsburgh beat the Phillies, 4-3, in a tilt in which both starting pitchers lasted only one inning and in which all the scoring was completed by the third.

The Chicago Cubs crushed the Boston Braves, 13-2, with a 16-hit bombardment. Bill Nicholson drove in three runs with his 18th home run and a double and Dom Dallessandro batted in four with a double and two singles. By the ninth inning Manager Jim Wilson took out his pitcher, Bill Lee, just to let him rest. He had been on base four times.

The Boston Red Sox took the Chicago White Sox, 6-2, with Heber (Dick) Newsome outpitching John Rigney for his 11th victory. Among Boston's seven hits were homers by Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Jimmy Foxx. Newsome allowed six hits.

The Philadelphia Athletics easily whipped the St. Louis Browns, 4-1, with Jack Knott pitching five-hit ball.

The Washington Senators stopped the Detroit Tigers, 5-4, on the steady eight-hit hurling of Sid Hudson.

Did You Know?

If it were not for his tremendous power in the batter's box, Jimmy Foxx could earn a big league salary pitching. He has a good sinker ball and better control than many hurlers.

Bangelore Takes Freeman Cup Race On Lake Ontario

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Bangelore, eight-meter yacht skipped by Elmer J. Doyle, Buffalo, and representing the Youngstown Yacht Club, yesterday won the annual Freeman Cup long distance race on Lake Ontario.

Cayuga, another Youngstown entry and skipped by Charles Spaulding, Buffalo, was adjudged second-place winner, with Vitesse of the Rochester Yacht Club and Ahlondra of the Clayton Yacht Club, third and fourth, respectively.

Approximately 35 sailing yachts participated in the 101 nautical mile race. They left Rochester Monday morning.

Badger Stands Up

The University of Wisconsin's Badger is at last standing up. For more than half a century the insignia used by Wisconsin to illustrate its nickname of "The Badgers" has been a picture of the badger in a crouching position. This year all of the promotion posters advertising Wisconsin athletic events show the badger rearing up on his hind legs, holding aloft a bar of music on which are written the words, "On, Wisconsin."

WHERE TO DINE

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DINNERS 55c
Fresh foods from very best sources. A quiet atmosphere.
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Constance Collier at Cape Playhouse—Nancy Carroll at Cohasset

'Curtain Going Up' Makes American Debut at Dennis

Ivor Novello seems to have leaned more heavily on his experience as an actor than his skill as a playwright in writing "Curtain Going Up," which is having its first American performances this week at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis. The play, which was presented in London in 1938 under the title of "Comédienne" is concerned with an actress, whose major triumphs are behind her and who is persuaded to return to the stage before a new generation. But not only is Mr. Novello writing, in part at least, about the problems of a professional career. He also has provided his play with scenes which sometimes seem more theatrical than completely persuasive. At Dennis, Constance Collier has the central role of the actress, Violet Heming plays the part of her friend and confidante, and Gloria Stuart, who completes the starring trilogy, represents a younger rising member of the profession, who comes into conflict with the declining celebrity.

In London there were hints as to the career from which the material may have been drawn. But in this country it may be suspected that audiences will be less interested in attempting to identify possible biographical resemblances or in trying to determine how much is fact and how much fiction.

When the play begins, Donna Lovelace, who is the actress, is to be discovered in the London flat of her friend and patroness, Lady May Sambrook, with whom she makes her home. A young playwright has written a play which curiously resembles her own career, even to the detail of her unhappy marriage, and she agrees to play the principal part.

Mr. Novello is at his best, perhaps, in sketching a rehearsal, the chatter among the players, the difficulties of the director, and the confusions brought about by the caprices of the distinguished leading lady. There is drama too when the mature actress confesses to her younger rival the fears which beset her and admits that her air of playfulness is assumed to conceal her doubts. But the play is less fortunate in the scene where she discovers that the playwright is the son of her husband, whom she had steadily refused to divorce, and the woman for whom he had deserted her. And the renunciation of the final act, when she pretends to belittle the play, headed for failure in London, so that another actress may play the part in America, has the ring of a familiar stage device.

An air of artificiality seems difficult to escape in plays about players. Perhaps the reminder that the people on the stage are playing a play within a play tends to break the illusion of reality. Miss Collier, who is skillful and a player of wide experience, provides an interesting study of Donna Lovelace, though like the actress she is portraying she seemed a little uncertain of some of her lines on the opening night. But that is of less importance than the suggestions of character she is able to contribute. Miss Heming is bright and cheerful in a semi-romantic role. Miss Stuart plays the part of the younger actress with intensity. Philip Huston sets forth a likable nobleman who backs the star's return to the stage, and Melchor Ferrer makes a pleasant young playwright. The amusing role of a blunt-tongued maid is played with gusto by Ethel Morrison.

E. F. M.

Fritzi Scheff

Co-starring with Estelle Winwood at the Ogunquit Playhouse in "Ladies in Retirement" next week.

South Shore Players In 'Mr. and Mrs. North'

Nancy Carroll, from Hollywood, is the Pamela North of the South Shore Players' production of "Mr. and Mrs. North," at Cohasset this week.

The play, fashioned by Owen Davis from the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge, and long popular on Broadway, lends itself well to the summer theater circuit. It is a murder mystery comedy with emphasis on the comedy. But it has enough homicide to provide the expected thrills. And the mystery is well sustained until the end.

Although the story is the work of a critic (and his wife), this is by no means what is disdainfully described in the trade as a critic's play. For Mr. Lockridge has had expert collaboration. Whether he would shine as brightly in the role of playwright as he does in that of critic, it is impossible to decide from this example, for Mr. Davis, master of dramaturgy, has seen to it that no theatrical effect shall be overlooked.

The production of Mrs. Alexander Dean and Frederick Burleigh is commendable. Mr. Burleigh's direction is professional, and the setting of David Langworthy is attractive. The house last night was sold out, and the audience rewarded the players with warm applause.

Miss Carroll's Pamela is a very pretty and very charming flibbertigibbet. It is easy to understand that she is a great trial to her husband; but it is equally easy to understand why he forgives so readily her irresponsibility. Staats Cotsworth is a properly distracted husband for such a wife. They are an attractive pair.

Especially good performances are contributed by William Harrigan as the police lieutenant and by Owen Martin as the detective. These veterans do much to raise the general standard of performance. The other characters in the large cast are competently represented. No doubt, as the week wears on, there will be greater fluency, better timing, and sharper accents.

L. A. S.

New Romanoff Ballet

Mark Byron, Jr., concert manager, announces that Boris Romanoff has resigned his post as ballet master with the Metropolitan Opera Company in order to head his own ballet company.

Mr. Romanoff plans to devote the coming season to assembling and training American dancers in a repertory of Paris successes never presented in this country, including "Hommage à Schubert," with music by Prokofieff, "Grande Couture," by Satie, and "La Danseuse et le Brigand," set to Mozart's symphony.

The new ballet company will be introduced to the American public in a tour of the United States.

© Vitagraph

Jeffrey Lynn

In "Underground," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Films in Prospect for Boston

New films are announced for this week at the Metropolitan, and at the Paramount and Fenway. The current programs are to continue at the State and Orpheum, and at the Fine Arts. At the Keith Memorial the chief feature will continue and a new film will be added for the second half of the program.

"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," which is described as an adaptation of the stage play, will be the principal item at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Oscar Levant, Rochester, Connie Boswell and John Scott Trotter will head a cast which includes Virginia Dale, Barbara Allen, Raymond Walburn, Elizabeth Patterson, Jerome Cowan, and Minor Watson. Five songs have been provided and changes apparently have been made in the plot of the play.

"Shining Victory," the companion feature, is a story about a psychiatrist and his experiments, and the lesson that he learned from a girl who was his assistant. The principal players are James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Donald Crisp, and Barbara O'Neil.

'Underground'

Jeffrey Lynn heads the cast for "Underground," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story is about men and women operating a short-wave radio system in an effort to undermine the dictator governments. Philip Dorn, Kaaren Verne, Mona Maris, and Peter Whitney are among the principal players.

The companion feature will be "Three Sons o' Guns," about a mother and her three sons, who are called for defense service. Marjorie Rambeau, Wayne Morris, and Tom Brown are in the cast.

'They Met in Bombay'

A second week begins Thursday at the State and Orpheum for "They Met in Bombay," with Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell heading a cast that includes Peter Lorre, Jessie Ralph, Edward Ciannelli, Matthew Boulton, and Luis Alberni. Continuing also for a second week will be "Sweetheart of the Campus," with Ruby Keeler, Harriet Hilliard, and Ozzie Nelson as the principal entertainers.

'Moonlight Sonata'

At the Fine Arts Theater a second week begins today for "Moonlight Sonata," for which Paderewski played Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat Major, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, his own Minuet in G, and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." Added to the program for the coming week is the March of Time on "New England's Eight Million Yankees."

'Tom, Dick, and Harry'

Ginger Rogers' film, "Tom, Dick, and Harry," begins a second week Thursday at the Keith Memorial but there will be a new second feature, "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," one of Clarence Budington Kelland's stories, featuring Guy Kibbee. The third item on the program will be "Information Please" with Boris Karloff as guest. The cast in "Tom, Dick, and Harry" includes George Murphy, Burgess Meredith, and Alan Marshal, and the film was directed by Garson Kanin. Among the players in "Scattergood Pulls the Strings" are Bobs Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue.

On the Esplanade

Joseph Wagner, guest conductor

March, "Pomp and Circumstance," No. 2 in A minor	Elgar
Overture to "Der Freischutz"	Weber
Varsang (Spring Song)	Sibelius
La Rumba, A Cuban Rhapsody	Maganini
Four Miniatures	Joseph Wagner
From Suite No. 2, "Peer Gynt"	Grieg
From Suite No. 2JuC: setaoinetaoine	
Mardi Gras, from "Mississippi Suite"	Grofe

At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station theater beginning Friday includes "Fun With Audioscopicks," which is described as a third dimensional picture and bears the subtitle "A Murder Mystery in a Haunted House"; three sport reels, "Travel to Beautiful Bali," "Stranger Than Fiction," Bob Chester and his orchestra, two cartoons, a musical comedy with Henry King, an Andy Clyde comedy, and newsreels.

At Keith Boston

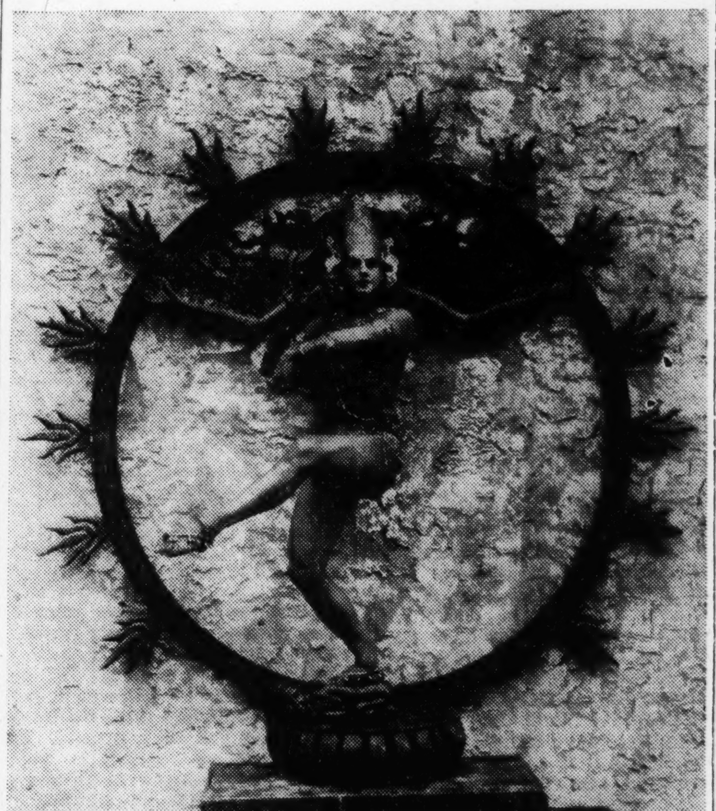
The double bill announced for Thursday at the Keith Boston includes two revivals: "Navy Blue and Gold" with James Stewart, and "Mata Hari" with Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro.

Latin-American Students At Berkshire Music Center

Five young musicians, representatives of five Latin-American republics, have arrived at "Tanglewood" in the Berkshire Hills to attend the Berkshire Music Center, the school which is having its second session there under the auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the orchestra and director of the school, greeted the Latin-American visitors at a reception. Carleton Sprague Smith, guest lecturer at the school; Aaron Copland, the American composer who is instructing Blas Galindo, the visiting Mexican composer, and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who is a native of Puerto Rico, also greeted the guest scholars.

The five musicians, who are making their first visit to the United States, are, in addition to Galindo from Mexico, Marcelo Montecino from Santiago, Chile; Alfredo Ianelli from Buenos Aires, Argentina; Alejandro Zagarra from Bogota, Colombia, and Althea Alimonda from Sao Paolo, Brazil. Miss Alimonda is a concert violinist of distinguished ability; Mr. Zagarra is a violinist in the orchestra of his native city; Mr. Montecino is also a violinist, and Mr. Ianelli is a flutist in the Buenos Aires Orchestra. They all have come through scholarships offered by the Berkshire Music Center. The scholarships will further, it is believed, a mutually beneficial reciprocity between the two Americas.



Ted Shawn

In his "Cosmic Dance of Shiva," which he will present Friday and Saturday afternoons at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass.

On the Stage

Al Jolson and "Hold Onto Your Hats" may be expected in Boston on Labor Day, according to the New York Times, which says that the musical show will start its tour at Atlantic City on Aug. 26. The cast will include Eunice Healey and Sam Hearn.

Anna Sten will be the visiting star at the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall next week in "Smart Women." The play is a comedy written several years ago by Myron C. Fagan, which has been retitled and revised.

Ted Shawn in Program at Lee

Ted Shawn, famous American dancer, who has danced in this country and abroad for over a quarter of a century, will be guest artist in the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., Friday and Saturday afternoons.

Mr. Shawn's program is one of historical significance, for in it he will revive the "Cosmic Dance of Siva" which he first produced during a five-month stay in India and which has not been given in the last 13 years except for a special festival performance in San Antonio in 1933. This dance was performed continuously from 1926 through 1928, ending with a tour of 38 weeks, nine performances a week, as the star feature of the Ziegfeld Follies.

In his revival, the celebrated dancer will use all of the trappings he brought from India. The costume is entirely of solid silver, made by Hindu silversmiths, and the Siva ring was carved by Hindu wood carvers. The drum he uses came from Tibet. During his stay in India, he studied the many eleventh-century bronzes of Siva and costumed the dance accordingly.

Contrasting with this early Oriental impression on his program, are dances based on American folk music—"Sheep 'n' Goat," "Walkin' to the Pasture," "Nobody Knows de Trouble I'se Seen," "Give Me the Old Time Religion," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." These, with the "Japanese Spear Dance," the "Flamenco Dances," the "Mevlevi Dervish," and "Invocation to the Thunderbird," also to be performed, are known throughout the United States and practically throughout the world, owing to the dancer's extensive tours. "The Divine Idiot," and a new "Chlamys Dance," to have its première at these performances, complete the bill announced. Jess Meeker, Mr. Shawn's accompanist, has composed the music for the "Chlamys Dance."

"Jacob's Pillow," Mr. Shawn's farm in the Berkshires, was first established as a school and headquarters for his Men Dancers. With his group disbanded and he on a year's vacation, he has leased it for the summer to Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, high-ranking English dancers of Ballet Theater, who are jointly conducting the International Dance Festival and School. It is expected that this center, which began as an American project, to promote dancing for men, will now become a permanent summer home for the dance of all nations as represented in the United States.

The weekly events which constitute the festival start at 4:45 p. m., and are timed to be over promptly at 6. In accordance with the custom inaugurated by Mr. Shawn, tea is served at 4.

Plans for Milk Co-operatives Now Include Store Locations

As a means of lowering the cost of milk, plans for the co-operative buying of milk by consumers have lately advanced to the tentative selection of sites for two stores, Eugene L. Belisle reported today.

Mr. Belisle, who is chairman of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, added that 100 persons in one of the crowded areas of the city had signed up for purchases, and a source of supply from farmers had been arranged.

Two consumer milk co-operatives are projected. They would buy direct from farmers and sell direct to homes.

Delivery costs would be eliminated as far as possible. Hence some of the customary services of dealers would be dispensed with in an effort to cut down expense and reduce price.

However, introduction of co-operative buying is dependent upon discontinuance of the fixing of the retail price of milk by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. Mr. Belisle said that the present price fixing system of the State would, in effect, make it impossible for a co-operative to get started. The solution of this problem was dependent, he added, upon the meaning which the Milk Control Board or possibly even the courts give to the revised resale price fixing clause in the milk control law, which will not go into effect for several months.

"Consumers' groups working on the milk problem are pointing all their efforts in the direction of consumer co-operative organization," Mr. Belisle said.

"Discussion has been going on for several years. We have now come to definite plans. It will be a struggle to bring them into operation.

"If the obstacles could be removed, I have no doubt that we should speedily see milk co-operatives set up especially to serve people in the lowest income areas who need most to benefit by any possible cost reduction that can be worked out.

"A milk co-operative started in Waukegan, Ill., more than 25 years ago has grown into the largest milk distributing organization in that community and has paved the way for the development of other co-operative enterprises run by the Waukegan Trading Co.

"In Madison, Wis., a milk co-operative which started with a hired truck and 67 quarts of milk a day eight years ago now operates 11 routes handling nearly 3,000 quarts of milk a day. In Maynard, Mass., the United Co-operative Society which started milk distribution in 1916 is now the largest distributor of milk in the community. The New York Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative which started in 1938 is now handling more than 10,000 quarts a day.

Food and Defense Plans

Home canning, more school lunch programs, and the distribution of community surpluses to community institutions are some of the recommendations by Mrs. Robert Homans, Chairman of the Women's Division of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, as a practical means of conserving available food supplies.

"Good use of all food," Mrs. Homans points out in a bulletin issued specifically to urge consumers not to waste food, "is vital to the defense program."

"Things like lettuce, radishes, most greens, certain types of squash and melons cannot be efficiently preserved," she said, "but could be put to immediate use for lunches for playground groups, school lunches, community institutions, and the like.

"Vegetables such as carrots, turnips, potatoes, onions, celery and fruits such as apples or pears (if they are unbruised) can be stored in basements or in homemade storage bins.

"Plenty of things can be canned, such as beans, pears, peaches, and the like," Mrs. Homans said.

The bulletin issued by Mrs. Homans' organization is similar to the one published by the Consumer Division of the office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Both have come out strongly for school lunch programs.

Adults Poor at Arithmetic?

The majority of adults in the United States are thoroughly incompetent to solve ordinary daily mathematical problems, declared Dr. Robert L. Morton, of the Ohio University faculty, in addressing students of Boston University summer session recently.

Criticizing current methods of arithmetic teaching in all levels throughout the United States, Dr. Morton reiterated that the matter of making change in stores, of counting, of computing a minor change in money, and reckoning the rate of exchange of American dollars into foreign currency, is almost impossible of solution by the average person.

"Good teaching should not leave people with such incompetent ideas of comparative figures," Dr. Morton declared. "The inability of the average American adult to compute figures, either in his head or on paper, and his almost total lack of understanding of comparative figuring, is a disgrace to the American educational system.

"The only remedy for the situation is a complete reorientation of teachers in their teaching, which means better textbooks, better teaching, and a continuation of conscious number concepts that are built up in the primary grades now and are allowed to lag as the children continue in the upper grades, high school, and college."

Dr. Morton mentioned several everyday examples of inability to compute figures which he experienced in his recent motoring about New England and the Maritime Provinces, making purchases from roadside stands and stores, and computing the exchange rate of American money in Canada. "Many people have never learned to add," he declared.

Moonlight Sail

Unemployment Compensation employees to the number of about 200 are booked to sail on the steamer Steel Pier tonight for their annual moonlight sail. Also on the three-hour cruise along the shore line will be members of the Lake Waban Laundry Employees Club, and the general public.

AMUSEMENTS

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade concert, 8:30. Joseph Wagner, guest conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts— Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:10, 4:55, 7:10, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Information Please," 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Kenmore— "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Balalaika," Nelson Eddy. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Metropolitan— "Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern— "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:15. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount— "Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "Moon Over Miami" Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater— Information Please; Eskimo Adventures with Father Hubbard; "The Master's Touch"; 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news, war films. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

State— "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix— Nazis in Chile; Life in the RAF; Information Please; Ginger Rogers' Preview scenes; Ontario; Congamania; Jockey's Day; Cartoons and 30-minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Hound of the Baskervilles," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

Tremont— "San Quentin." 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Uptown— "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Great American Broadcast." "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Great American Broadcast." "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, and Mischa Auer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. **Brookline Village:** "A Shot in the Dark," Ricardo Cortez. 4:37, 7:51. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:39, 9:03. **Cleveland Circle:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Roar of the Press," Wallace Ford. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Stage Door," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Story of Louis Pasteur," Paul Muni. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Missing Ten Days." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas and Fred MacMurray. "Men Betrayed." 2. Continuous 7-11. **Strand:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:29. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster. 1:54, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 2:56, 8:18. "Model Wife," 1:35, 7, 9:51. **Park:** "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. "L'il Abner." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bing Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:30, 8:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "The Outsider," George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susan Foster. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. **Mystic:** "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 8:35. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 7, 9:40. **Maplewood:** "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 1:45 and 7:30. **Orpheum:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2:15, 7, 10. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music." 1:45, 8. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and W. Morris. "Shot in the Dark." 2:20, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Sis Hopkins," Bob Crosby and Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrew Sisters. 3:30, 9:30. "Singapore Woman." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Veronica Lake and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Repent at Leisure." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. **Strand:** "We're in the Navy Now," Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Fever," Allan Mombray. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Lundigan. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Six Lessons from Madame LaZonga." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Victory," Fredric March. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Sign of the Wolf." 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "I wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 2:19, 8:19. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. **Watertown Square:** "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Misbehaving Husbands." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. "Shot in the Dark," Regis Toomey and Nan Wynn. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 8:05. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:53, 9:48.

Commerce and Finance • **Committee Votes Gasoline, Excise Taxes Be Made Permanent** • Business and Industry

Wheat Farmers In Southwest Lack Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—As the harvesting of their most profitable crop since 1929 nears completion, the wheat farmers of the Southwest face one major problem—that of finding storage space for the golden flood that is pouring from their fields.

With a government price peg in the form of a loan for farmers who have complied with acreage allotments, the estimated wheat income for a 6-state area surrounding Kansas City is 71 per cent ahead of 1940 and 124 per cent higher than 1939. In Kansas, the largest producing state, the probable income is placed at more than $160,000,000, compared with about $80,000,000 last year. For the 6-state area comprising Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Iowa, the prospective revenue exceeds $314,000,000 from an expected total yield of 370 million bushels.

Storage Problem

As that great volume of wheat has moved toward the primary markets, the storage problem has become acute. The 45-million-bushel capacity of public elevators in Kansas City was filled July 14, and the railroads placed an embargo on shipments to Kansas City which were destined to go into storage. Out in the producing sections, the problem has been correspondingly great. Fewer railroad cars have been available than in previous years and the railroads have insisted that these cars must not be tied up with wheat which could not be immediately transferred to elevators. With freight cars in demand in all parts of the nation for hauling connected with defense projects, the usual practice of employing the cars for temporary storage of millions of bushels in the wheat belt has been prohibited. L. M. Betts of Washington, manager of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, has spent much of his time in the last two months in Kansas City, in an endeavor to make the available cars give the maximum service.

The same loan program which has assured an income in the neighborhood of $1.10 a bushel to farmers who comply with the acreage restrictions of the agricultural adjustment administration, is in a large measure responsible for the difficult storage situation. About 85 per cent of the wheat arriving in Kansas City has been destined for storage under government loan, leaving only 15 per cent free to move in normal commercial channels. Thus the elevators are filled with a static load.

Outlook Is Good

There is one more unfavorable element in the harvest picture—the non-co-operating farmer. He is the producer who has exceeded the acreage allotted him by the AAA, and in consequence not only loses the soil conservation benefit of 14 cents a bushel, but can obtain a loan only 60 per cent as large as that given the co-operator and must pay a penalty of 49 cents a bushel on the production of his excess acres. In several communities, the no-co-operators have organized in protest against the severity of the penalties imposed on them. On the present market, their excess wheat nets them only 40 to 45 cents a bushel and the remainder less than a dollar, while the co-operator is assured an average price at the farm near $1.10 when the soil conservation payments are included.

But for the great majority of the wheat producers, those who have complied with the AAA allotments, the picture is decidedly rosy. The crop is large and the price the highest in more than a decade.

The storage problem remains; but the winter wheat harvest is nearing completion and it appears that, in one way or another, that problem will be met. At Pratt, Kas., in the heart of a large producing area, a former dance hall has been converted into a storage place. Such makeshifts, along with the use of all available farm storage and every bit of capacity in the country elevators, it now seems will provide sufficient space for the big crop.

ABA Head Sees Some Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP) — P. D. Houston of Nashville, Tenn., President of the American Bankers Association, asserted after a White House call that in his opinion some inflation was inevitable.

He said he had called on President Roosevelt to discuss the program for the association's convention in Chicago from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. He did not elaborate.

The inflation problem, he indicated, will not be a prime subject for discussion at the convention and he said he had not taken it up with the Chief Executive.

The association president added that he would like to see people put their spare cash into defense bonds and thought banks could help combat inflation by giving careful consideration to the uses which money is put.

Chemical Fund Assets

NEW YORK — Net assets of Chmeical Fund, Inc., taking securities at market value, increased during the quarter ended June 30 from $7,852,061 to $8,051,113 and asset value per share from $8.69 to $9, according to the quarterly report. Shares outstanding at June 30 totaled 893,991 compared with 903,214 three months ago.

Dividends on Common Stocks Up 8 P. C. First Half of 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the past year and a half, the cost of living has risen 3.6 per cent, average weekly wages have gone up 13 per cent, industrial activity is greater by 21 per cent and dividends on common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange show an increase of 8.2 per cent, according to the July issue of The Exchange magazine, published by the New York Stock Exchange.

"There's the picture of business earnings in relation to other economic indices," continues the magazine. "Income return to the owners of business is lagging nearly 40 per cent behind the rate of gain in wages and salaries.

Satisfactory Return

"Despite the unfavorable comparison, common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are providing a satisfactory investment return. All told, 543 listed common stocks yielded approximately $956,705,000 in dividends in the first six months. In the same period a year ago, 495 common issues paid $884,524,000. Payments in separate industrial groups are shown in the table in the adjoining column.

"Dividends on listed preferred stocks likewise show an increase, totaling approximately $169,567,000 in the first six months, against $151,400,000 in the same period a year ago—a gain of 12 per cent.

"Including the dividends paid, or declared, on listed common stocks since July 1, there are 567 issues currently yielding a return. This compares with 577 dividend-paying issues in all of last year and indicates that a new high record number will be set in 1941.

Many High Returns

Yields continue high, even after the recent rise in stock prices. And buyers of selected listed stocks have now been benefiting from substantial dividends for 2½ years, ever since business activity began to pick up in 1939. For example, some payments per share in the period since January, 1939, have been: American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., $7; Bethlehem Steel Corp., $9.50; International Harvester Corp., $4.80; Minneapolis - Honeywell Regulator Co., $6.50; National Steel Corp., $5.70; Procter & Gamble Co., $7; United States Steel Corp., $5.

"The current spread of about 3.5 per cent between the yields on stocks and bonds compares with spreads during past periods when the accumulation of stocks was generally profitable of 2.2 per cent in April, 1938, slightly more than 1 per cent in March, 1935, and 2.44 per cent in July, 1932.

"Looking at the dividends paid by the common stocks in the separate industrial groups, it is seen that the distribution of larger payments in the first six months was highly selective as to industries. Of the 543 dividend-paying stocks, 192 yielded a larger return, and 110 of these were concentrated in the automobile, chemical, food, machinery and metal, retail merchandising and steel industries.

Aircrafts Score Gains

"Percentagewise, two of the smaller groups scored greater gains. In the aircraft industry, three companies paid $8,151,000 on their common stocks for a gain of 105 per cent over the $3,985,000 paid in the same period in 1940.

"Next highest was the shipbuilding industry with a gain of 94 per cent. Six companies in this group paid $2,616,000, compared with $1,347,000 in the 1940 period.

"The steel industry came third with a rise of 74 per cent. Sixteen of 25 dividend-paying companies in this group made larger payments and disbursements totaled $45,934,000, against $26,414,000 in the same period a year ago.

"The sharply increased rail earnings are not yet benefiting common shareholders to any large extent. Profits among 56 listed rail companies were up 659 per cent in the first quarter to $81,042,458; yet common share disbursements in the first half increased only 19 per cent from $53,164,000 to $63,274,000. The number of dividend payers remained the same, and only seven companies increased their dividends.

"All told, dividends were higher in 21 of the industrial groups, and somewhat lower in six groups.

"The view frequently has been expressed in this Magazine that a large number of seasoned common stocks will continue to yield liberal dividends during the period of heightened industrial activity despite higher taxes and increased costs of labor, raw materials, equipment and other supplies. Thus far this opinion has been substantiated.

Yields Over 5 Per Cent

"Even following the rise in stock prices during June—the widest increase for any month since September, 1939—it is possible to compile a list of seasoned common stocks which are currently yielding more than 5 per cent on the basis of average dividends paid in the years 1936 through 1940.

"Many dividend-paying common stocks are yielding a more liberal return than that available on other forms of investment, and this increment may be useful in helping to meet increased living costs. The larger tax programs also may be expected to require many individuals to seek a higher return on their invested capital.

"Another aspect of the market deserving of attention is given in the following advice from one broker: "Anyone who proceeds on the theory that he can buy any seasoned common stock, with a wide market, with old-fashioned certainty that it will rise with the market is tempting fate. It just isn't that kind of a market, any more than it is that kind of a business situation."

Dividend Payments of Common Stocks Listed on New York Stock Exchange

First 6 Months of 1941

Industry	No. of Issues Listed	No. Paying Cash Dividends 1st 6 months 1941	No. Paying Increased Dividends	Estimated Dividend Payments 1st 6 months 1941	Per Cent Change
Amusement	14	7	2	$5,363,000	+ 26.4%
Automobile	60	34	17	111,312,000	+ 7.7
Aviation	17	3	3	8,151,000	+104.6
Building	26	16	7	9,199,000	+ 21.7
Business & Of Equip	9	9	3	6,073,000	+ 10.2
Chemical	66	55	20	123,630,000	+ 7.4
Electrical Equipment	16	12	7	19,434,000	+ 8.2
Farm Machinery	6	3	1	5,578,000	+ 3.1
Finance	29	22	4	27,587,000	— 1.4
Food	57	42	13	51,669,000	+ 20.0
Garment	5	3	1	1,037,000	+ 6.3
Leather	12	8	2	5,053,000	+ 0.8
Machinery & Metal	75	54	28	30,681,000	+ 27.9
Mining	34	22	9	42,560,000	+ 17.6
Paper & Publishing	26	20	8	5,832,000	+ 11.2
Petroleum	37	24	2	84,607,000	— 3.4
Railroad	83	35	7	63,274,000	+ 19.0
Retail Merchandising	66	47	16	56,739,000	— 4.2
Rubber & Tire	7	5	1	3,488,000	+ 10.4
Shipbldg & Operat.	9	6	4	2,616,000	+ 94.2
Steel, Iron & Coke	37	25	16	45,934,000	+ 73.9
Textile	22	15	8	6,026,000	+ 32.0
Tobacco	19	16	7	35,908,000	— 0.1
All Public Utilities	47	31	7	158,915,000	— 9.7
U.S. Cos. Oper. Abd.	23	12	2	16,746,000	+ 9.7
Foreign Companies	14	10	0	26,055,000	— .06
Other Companies	18	7	3	3,238,000	+ 5.8
Total	834	543	*192	$956,705,000	+ 8.2%

*In addition to the 192 issues which yielded increased dividends, 303 paid at the same rate, 48 reduced payments and 14 others eliminated or deferred payments.

Shortage in Book, Writing and Other Types of Paper Forecast by the OPM

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shortage in book, writing and some other types of paper was forecast by officials of the Office of Production Management who said also that readers may find before many months that their magazines and books have a yellowish hue.

Curtailment of supplies of chlorine, used as a bleaching agent, will result in less "brightening" in some kinds of paper, they explained.

Chlorine deliveries to manufacturers already have been cut about 10 per cent by voluntary agreement. The OPM has not imposed any mandatory restrictions, but its technicians are working with industry representatives now on plans to conserve more chlorine.

Newspapers would be little affected, because not much chlorine is used in newsprint.

The paper shortage, likewise, will not affect newspapers, defense officials said, because Canadian newsprint production has not equaled capacity and is being increased.

The shortage in other types of pulp, they said, is due largely to greatly increased demand.

Consumption during 1940 reached a peak of 16,300,000 tons and forecasts for 1941 place demand at 18,500,000 tons. In addition, imports from Norway have been cut off.

There is an "acute shortage" of waste paper, it was said. About 4,500,000 tons have been collected annually for use in making reclaimed pulp but OPM officials said that 6,200,000 tons should be sought this year.

The OPM is in the process of organizing a defense advisory committee on paper and pulp.

Westinghouse to Build Large Glass Factory

RICHMOND, Va.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will build a $1,800,000 glass factory at Fairmont, W. Va., it has been learned here. David S. Youngholm, Vice-President of the company, made the announcement, it is understood here.

The new plant, expected to give employment to 200 persons after its completion in May of next year, will mark Westinghouse's first venture into the field of glass manufacture. It will produce glass tubing for fluorescent lamps and glass stems for incandescent lamps.

Tax Bill Up For Debate Next Monday

WASHINGTON (AP) — Virtually completing formal ratification of individual provisions in the $3,504,000,000 new revenue bill, the House Ways and Means Committee disclosed it planned to bring the measure up for House debate next Monday.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said a special rule would be sought to prohibit all but committee-approved amendments to the bill once it reached the floor. He expects general debate to start Tuesday and consume three days.

For the first time, the committee disclosed it had voted to make permanent current excise taxes which have been in effect on a temporary basis since 1932, including the Federal tax of one and one half cents a gallon on gasoline.

Late in the day the committee agreed to reduce proposed increases in the excise taxes on wines, cordials and liqueurs after some members, led by those from California, protested that the original boosts were too stiff.

The rates finally agreed upon were 8, 24 and 50 cents per wine gallon on wines of not more than 14, 21 and 24 per cent alcoholic content, respectively, instead of 15, 35 and 65 cents. Existing rates are 6, 18 and 30 cents.

Treasury sources estimated the revision in the wine tax might mean about $10,000,000 less revenue.

The committee turned down a request by President Roosevelt for revision of the excess profits tax provision to conform to Treasury recommendations. Under the committee plan, corporations would be given the alternative of computing their excess profits either on the basis of exempting 8 per cent of their invested capital or 95 per cent of their average earnings during the base period of 1936-39, inclusive.

The President favored elimination of the average earnings method and substitution of a somewhat different invested capital proposal.

In an effort to encourage investment of new capital, the committee agreed on a provision which would permit the deduction of 125 per cent of such capital in computing excess profits taxes under the invested capital method.

At the same time, the group voted to eliminate the existing excess profits exemption accorded all income derived from the mining of tungsten, quicksilver, manganese, platinum, antimony, chromite or tin.

Senators Predict Approval of Broad Price-Fixing Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Senators, George Aiken (R-Vt) and Elmer Thomas (D-Okla), have joined in predicting early Congressional approval of broad price-fixing legislation.

Both Senators also suggested that prices for farm products be fixed on a "cost plus" basis similar to that now offered industry in defense contracts.

Their forecast was made at a hearing by a Senate Agriculture subcommittee investigating present farm prices, so-called "parity prices" and recent administration attempts to fix prices.

Senator Aiken, who previously had criticised price-fixing attempts, said, "I have a feeling that the Administration is going to get its way, as usual, on price fixing."

If this happens, the Republican Senator said, farm-minded members of Congress should "provide cost of production, plus a profit similar to that now allowed industry, honest labor, and service industries" on farm products.

Senator Thomas said, "We're going to have a price-fixing law soon in my opinion."

"Consumers should not expect to buy food and clothing cheaper than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit," he added.

Reynolds Metals Earnings Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reynolds Metals Co. reports for the half year ended June 28 consolidated earnings of $3,367,057 before provision for income and excess profits taxes, R. S. Reynolds, president, announced. This compares with $2,061,770 for the corresponding period of 1940.

After deduction for estimated normal income taxes, the net profit for the first six months of 1941 was $2,523,552, and after provision for excess profits tax the net profit was $1,886,853, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.71 a share on the common as against $1,543,092 and $1,312,447 or $1.15 a share in 1940.

Production of aluminum has started at the Listerhill, Ala., plant, said Mr. Reynolds, with 1,700,000 pounds of virgin aluminum expected to be produced in July.

"In June," he said, "the company shipped over 4,000,000 pounds of fabricated aluminum and expectations are that fabrication of aluminum for national defense will reach the total of 16,000,000 pounds a month before the year is over."

Production is expected to start at the Reynolds plant at Longview, Wash., early in August, he added.

Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended July 17 numbered 193, compared with 184 in the previous week and 288 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

To Quit Board

© Harris & Ewing

Paul V. Shields

Shields to Resign As a Governor Of N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Action on final steps in the administrative reorganization of the New York Stock Exchange was expected to be taken at today's meeting of the institution's board of governors, it was reported in exchange circles.

The proposed plan, which has been under consideration by a special committee, would call for a reduction in the size of the board of governors, abolition of the standing committee system, the granting of wider powers of administration to the salaried staff and a rewriting of the constitution in simplified form. There are 32 governors.

Coincident with the predictions of early action on the program, the exchange received notice that Paul V. Shields, head of the large Wall Street firm that bears his name and a leader in the exchange reform movement since its inception in 1936, would resign from the board of governors and other executive posts.

Mr. Shields, who served without salary, was said to feel his active association with the exchange management could be terminated in view of the well advanced stage of the reorganization. It was also reported he might be called to Washington to fill a special post in the Government service.

Mr. Shields was a member of the committee which arranged for the selection of Emil Schram as president of the exchange. Mr. Schram, former chairman of the RFC, joined the exchange management on July 1.

Government Spends Billion in First 19 Days of Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The government spent $1,000,000,000 in the first 19 days of the new fiscal year which, began this month.

The Treasury disclosed that spending in the 19 days aggregated $1,018,609,659, or nearly double the $561,344,521 in the similar period last year when the defense program was just starting. Defense accounted for $582,301,735 of the cost in the 19 days, compared with $105,396,369 in the similar period last year.

This 19-day defense total was nearly equal to the aggregate of the first three months of the last fiscal year.

So far this month, defense expenditures have been running slightly over $30,000,000 a day. If this average holds, the total for July will exceed $900,000,000. In July, last year, the total was $177,325,479 for defense. The record month, so far, for defense was $836,606,782 in May.

Federal revenues, increasing by a smaller proportion, were $267,365,311 in the 19 days. The deficit, therefore, was $751,244,348.

In the similar period last year, revenues were 221,177,173 and the deficit $340,167,348.

Rising to new record heights every day as a result of the defense savings campaign, the Federal debt was $49,269,033,197—about $6,200,000,000 more than a year ago.

Holders of Colombia Bonds Accept Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of about $7,000,000 Republic of Colombia 6 per cent External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1961, and Oct. 1, 1961, have, to date, tendered their bonds in exchange for the Republic's new 3 per cent External Sinking Fund Dollar Bonds, according to an announcement made here by Gabriel Turbay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the United States.

"In view of the fact that the exchange offer by the Republic only became effective on June 30," said the Ambassador, "the volume of acceptances is regarded as extremely satisfactory.

Locomotive Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management acted to remedy a "serious shortage of locomotives" by issuing two blanket priority orders to give locomotive builders and repair plants preference on deliveries of materials.

Professor Espies Revolution, Capitalism Going Out Window

First of three articles, reviewing Prof. James Burnham's recent book, "The Managerial Revolution."

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What seems to be the most exciting and outstanding contribution of 1941 to political economy has appeared recently in the form of a book, "The Managerial Revolution," by James Burnham, professor of philosophy at Columbia University. In the opinion of this correspondent it rates a place on the permanent shelf of outstanding recent literature on the subject, along with such other exciting political-economic books as Peter Drucker's "End of Economic Man," Alfred Vagt's "History of Militarism," Haskell's "New Deal and Old Rome," and such earlier strong meat as Ehrenberg's "Capital and Finance in the Days of the Fuggers," Tawney's "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism," Weber's Protestantism and the Ethic of Capitalism," and Jenks' "Migration of British Capitalism." Most of these told the lively story of the rise of capitalism, but this one, like Drucker's "End of Economic Man," which treats only of the German scene, tells of its decline, and goes on to a carefully documented and thoroughly Machiavellian guess at the outlines of what is replacing it.

Machiavelli has always been popularly supposed to have been advocating stately villainy, but he was only describing it. As he said, "It is not my intention to . . . teach men how to trample upon good men, and all that is sacred and venerable upon earth, laws, religion, honesty, and what not . . . my treatise being both a satire against (these monsters) and a true character of them . . ."

The learned professor has taken this quote from Machiavelli as his text, in setting forth the outlines of a coming society which, in the latter part of the book, he confesses is in conflict with his own personal interests and his hopes. That's what makes the book good. It is as dispassionate as technology, in a field that is fast growing to be as passionate as hate. The book presents not a program but a guess as dessicated of hope or fear as a successful speculator's stock market position.

The revolutionary thesis of "The Managerial Revolution" runs along somewhat as follows:

There is a revolution going on, faster and faster, and the going guesses about it won't fit the facts. The essentials of the capitalist system are headed out the window, including commodity production, the pervasive role of money, the use of money for capital and profit, the business cycle, and the rough division of society into the propertied and unpropertied, corresponding to the Calvinist division into the elect and the damned. The political counterparts of this system are also on the way out, including multitudinous national states, world markets, limitation of the State, the sanctity of contracts, the sovereignty of parliamentary bodies, and the political idiom of individualism, private initiative, natural rights, and the idea of progress.

Theories Go Out the Window

This negative side of the theory of the "Managerial Revolution"—that capitalism is through—is argued by (1) the failure of society under capitalism to solve the problem of mass unemployment (which was a symptom of the decline of other systems before capitalism), by the levelling off under capitalism of the curve of production, by the obvious end of budget balancing, by the disappearance of free monetary exchanges, by the piling up of gold at Fort Knox and of idle investment funds in New York, by the apparent inability of capitalist societies to continue the profitable exploitation of backward countries, by capitalist inability to realize the nation's full technological possibilities, and by the failure of the capitalist idioms to enthuse people any longer, as witness the votes in the Saar and the Sudetenland, the wilting of French morale in 1940, and the present fifth-column or anti-capitalist sentiment in all capitalist countries.

The next thesis in the negative side of Professor Burnham's theory is that the theory of the proletarian socialist revolution, calling for a classless, fully democratic, and international society, is also out the window—that it will not replace capitalism. He hammers against the theory that socialism is the only possible alternative of capitalism. Marxists have divided into the Social Democrats, who have gone along with capitalism, and the Bolsheviks, whose Russian experiment turned to be anything but classless, democratic, or international.

Every shred of freedom or democracy has been purged from Russia, and despite the weakness of capitalism, socialism hasn't even been tried elsewhere. Furthermore, the classless socialist society would have been ushered in by the working class as capitalism was brought in by the saving class, but the political and social position of the working class has been steadily deteriorating since 1914. Its proportion of the population has shrunk; it is worst hit by unemployment; it has less chance of "taking over" factories than a century ago when a factory was a pretty simple business. Its military counterpart, the infantry, has shrunk in importance. Truly proletarian Marxist parties have been collapsing all over the world for 20 years, and Marxist jargon has lost its appeal. Capitalist power was pretty well consolidated even before the feudal shell was broken; not so the power of propertyless workers within the shell of capitalism.

Instead, political and economic power naturally falls into the hands of those who control the access to the tools of production—and this means managers. They already have it. Today's revolution consists in the adjustment of political and economic institutions to this change in control, away from capitalist hands into the hands of managers. When the revolution is over the managers will be the ruling and exploiting class just as after Waterloo the capitalist or bourgeoisie were the ruling and exploiting class. And this revolution is not just around the corner. It is already here, in its fundamentals.

New Ruling Class

Among the new ruling class of managers are said to be the trained engineers, chemists, physicists, and so on, but of more importance, those who guide, administer, manage and organize production—executives, superintendents, administrative engineers, administrators, commissioners, heads of government bureaus, etc. They do the jobs once done by private capitalist owners, now technologically super-annuated. This does not include that part of management still concerned with profit, or "finance - capital," but rather, those managers, technicians, and bureaucrats who have little or no stake in ownership.

It is true that big capitalists still own a large part of big American business but they have less and less to do directly with production, and a sweeping increase is under way in the proportion of the nation's economic life under state control (i.e. under the new managers), and without private owners at all. The actual managers are nominally servants—in private business of the owners, in government of Congress or of the people; but in the long view of history this relation doesn't last, and the servants—like the Mayor of the Palace under the Merovingians—finally acquire the authority that goes with responsibility.

Most of the current ways in which power in this country is being transferred from private owners to—as Professor Burnham summarizes them—the "managers"—have already been already described on this page. They include the shift of corporate control to corporate managements and the transfer of the powers of corporate managements in turn to Washington bureaus which more and more determine matters of prices, wages, finance, and even the co-ordination of large industrial operations, with the whole trend accelerated by the defense program.

Increasing proportions of the national economy also are coming into direct government ownership and operation, particularly in hydro power, highways and conservation, and industrial construction, particularly for defense. Government investments grow while private investment shrinks; and this process is accelerating. Professor Burnham points out that the day-by-day direction of this growing government business or bureaucracy is in the hands, not of politicians, but of the new profession of "bright young men," who see possibilities of getting ahead in government service where their fathers saw possibilities in "going into business."

(To be continued)

Brazil Makes Recovery From Exports Slump

RIO DE JANEIRO — (Correspondence of the Associated Press) —Brazilian commerce is making a comeback from the slump that since the outbreak of the European war has cut deeply into exports of the big cash products.

Closed European markets cost Brazil an 11 per cent loss in exports for 1940 but sales for the first four months of 1941 are 10 per cent better than the same period last year.

An increased demand for minor products is credited by Walter J. Donnelly, Commercial Attache of the United States Embassy, with bringing about the upturn and compensating for losses in coffee, cotton and rubber.

Mica, vegetable oils and domestic manufactured goods are among the products suddenly in demand.

Repays Loan

Brazil has repaid entirely a $19,200,000 export-import credit the United States granted in 1939.

The agreement with the United States last May 14 for sale of Brazilian rubber, manganese, industrial diamonds, mica, quartz crystal, titanium, ferro nickel, zirconium, bauxite, chromite and beryl ore will go a long way toward making up for the lost European markets, Brazilians feel.

"Brazil currently is a strong sellers' market," Mr. Donnelly's trade review commented, adding that ship shortage created a problem.

During the first four months of 1941, however, Brazil's favorable balance of trade was $23,752,571 against an unfavorable balance of $3,164,710 for the same period of 1940.

Exports for the period this year to the United States were $59,217,158, up $28,000,000 from the 1940 period; to England $10,123,203, down $8,000,000; and to Germany $660,447, down $4,000,000.

Imports From U. S. Off

Imports from the United States were $45,600,454, down $1,000,000, from England $6,000,000 and from Germany $2,000,000.

The goods from Germany mostly arrived on the three German freighters which have run the British blockade, although small German-made articles reach Brazil by way of the Italian Latin airline.

Rail transport is one bottleneck that confronts the nation, caused by a shortage of rolling stock.

Coastal shipping is up, Brazil operating a merchant marine of 280 vessels aggregating 540,518 tons including many river boats.

The railroad troubles may be solved when the National Steel Company (Brazilian) gets into production at its scheduled $25,000,000 plant in Volta Redonda, State of Rio de Janeiro. The Export-Import Bank has extended a credit of $20,000,000 for purchase of plant equipment in the United States.

Power development will jump when a new 85,000 horsepower plant in Sao Leopoldo is built, and coal production is climbing, totaling 1,336,301 metric tons in 1940.

Du Pont 6 Months' Net $3.75 Share

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 earnings of $3.75 a share on common stock, after setting aside $38,520,000 for normal Federal taxes and providing $10,000,000 for contingencies including allowance for unknown taxes.

This compared with $4.06 a share for the comparable period in 1940, with $10,370,000 set aside for Federal taxes and provisions of $4,000,000 for contingencies.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	1,350,630
1941 volume to date	75,617,000
1940 volume to date	131,737,435

Market Trend Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—After a somewhat feeble effort to renew its rallying spirit the stock market today trailed off on an uneven terrain.

A few of the leaders of the July upturn attracted moderately higher bids but the mixed currents gave the list a spotty appearance near the final hour. Rails and a few specialties were among the best performers.

Volume was at the rate of around 650,000 shares, a sharp drop from yesterday's.

Wall Street seemed to feel the factors behind the recent improvement in security values still were to be reckoned as the controlling forces in the speculative realm. But against the encouraging reports on domestic business and broader confidence in Russia's ability to stand off the Nazi thrusts, market followers were more disposed to weigh the possible adverse effects of the impending deep cut in automobile manufacture and other industrial dislocations occasioned by the defense drive.

Favored stocks included Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, Western Union, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Southern Railway, Santa Fe, New York Central, and Southern Pacific.

Slanting lower most of the time were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Harvester, American Telephone, General Electric and American Can.

In the Curb small gains were posted by American Gas & Electric, Cities Service and Electric Bond & Share. Gulf Oil dipped.

Speculative Rails Lead

Speculative rail bonds drew most of the interest in a quiet bond market today but prices ranged only fractionally from yesterday's close.

Trading was well-scattered through the other corporates with values narrowly irregular.

U. S. governments, with few traders operating, were unchanged to 2-32 point lower over the counter and even more lightly dealt with in the stock exchange.

Gainers among the corporates included Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Erie 5s of '75, International Mercantile Marine 6s and Republic Steel 4½s of '61. On the downside were Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrant, American & Foreign Power 5's, Studebaker 6s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Japanese governments exhibited weakness, the 6½s dropping more than 4 points at one time. Issues of Canada, Uruguay and Belgium made gains.

William B. Carolan Named President Of Union Savings Bank

William B. Carolan has been na[illegible] Savings Bank of Boston, an institution with some 24,000 deposits totalling $25,000,000. Mr. Carolan has been Vice-President and senior loan officer of the National Rockland Bank. The announcement was made by P. A. O'Connell, chairman of a trustees committee appointed to select a successor to the late Thomas W. Murray.

Mr. Carolan will assume his duties August 18. He started his career with the National Shawmut Bank soon after his graduation from Brookline High School. He advanced rapidly and became associated with the office of the national bank examiner for New England and New York.

During his 15-year connection with the examiner's office he rose to a post in which he had complete charge of closed banks with assets totaling $10,000,000 or more. During this time he was chosen by the Federal Reserve Board to examine the branches of American banks throughout South America.

He became associated with the Rockland bank 12 years ago.

Copper Futures Trading Soon To End Indefinitely

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Governors of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., have decided to suspend trading in copper futures indefinitely.

Commodity exchange officials b[illegible] this action was necessary in view of the various OPM regu[illegible] which have made it increasingly difficult to make deliveries of the actual commodity against futures contracts.

On May 6, of this year, dealings in copper futures were restricted to liquidation of open contracts. At the same time a new contract was inaugurated but not a single trade ever was executed.

All firms who now held open interests in copper futures were directed by the governors to attend a special committee meeting Friday, July 25, to discuss the manner and terms upon which outstanding interests will be liquidated.

The red metal is the first of the government regulated commodities actually to be withdrawn from the free markets.

Wood Furniture Making Wage Hearing August 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A public hearing on the recommended 40-cent minimum wage in wood furniture manufacturing will be held in Washington, Aug. 12, it has been announced by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	52¾	53	Jul 22
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	51¼	50¾	51	Jul 22
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	2	7	7	7	—⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21	21	21	+¼
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+¼
44¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 22
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 22
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jul 21
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	4	24	24	24	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	12	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	163½	163½	163½	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	5¾	Allied Stores	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83	83	83	+1
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	14	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
20½	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	16	21	20½	21	+½
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	63¼	63⅛	63¼	Jul 15
18½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18	18	18	—½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	8	45	44½	45	+¾
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	7	7	7	+⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	39	38½	39	+½
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	•3	89	89	89	—¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	77¾	77¾	77	+1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	10	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	110	110	Jul 19
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 19
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	7	7	6¾	6¾	Jul 22
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	21	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	8	16¾	16½	16¾	+½
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	8	20¾	20	20	—¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	29	2¾	2½	2¾	+¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	13	36	35½	35½	Jul 22
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jul 21
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	48	48	48	Jul 22
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 21
24	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	—½
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 22
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	94	93¼	93¼	Jul 22
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 22
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19¾	15½	Am Metal (½g)	12	19½	19½	19½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	6	34¾	34½	34½	+½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	11	31	30½	30⅝	+⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	32	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	16	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Jul 22
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 22
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	3	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150¼	Jul 16
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	46	46	—½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	7	25	24½	24½	—½
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11½	11½	11½	—¼
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	36	18⅜	17½	18¼	+1
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	Jul 16
15¼	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 22
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	48	156⅛	155⅝	155⅝	—½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	72	71¾	72	+¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	72½	72½	72½	+⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	+1⅝
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	6	6	+⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	34	5⅜	5	5	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
73⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	72½	72½	72½	+¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	6	5⅞	6	—¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	65	29⅜	29	29⅜	+⅛
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	8	15½	15	15½	Jul 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	—½
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 22
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 22
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	26	5⅛	5	5⅛	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	66	66	66	+⅜
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	7	29	28¾	29	—¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Jul 22
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 17
9¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	19	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
99¾	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	+¼
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jul 22
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	17	30⅝	30¼	30½	+⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	12	68½	67	68	Jul 22
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	29	27⅜	26¾	27	+⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	12	29⅝	29	29	Jul 22
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39	39	39	—¼
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	27	22¾	22⅜	22½	—⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70	70	70	Jul 22
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jul 22
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	Jul 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3½	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	16¼	16	16⅛	
4½	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6¼	5	Bangor & Ar	14	6¾	6¼	6¾	+½
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 21
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	23¾	23½	23½	—⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	28	28	28	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¼	27	27	—⅝
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—½
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	37	38¾	38¼	38¼	—¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	6	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
34	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	34¾	34	34	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	15	78	77⅜	77⅜	+⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	
29	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
22⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 22
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	111	18⅛	17⅛	17¾	+⅞
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	31⅛	31	31	—⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	23¼	22½	22½	Jul 22
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.60g)	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	11	19¼	18¾	19¼	+¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 22
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—½
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	—⅛
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	3	30½	30	30	—1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	Jul 16
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	5	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅜
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	12	21	20⅜	21	Jul 22
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
5	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27⅜	27	27	—⅝
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	33½	33⅛	33½	—¼
19½	15¾	Burling (.95g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	
53¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	54	54	54	+¼
9¼	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	29	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	3⅛	2⅞	3	Jul 22
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
21¾	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 21
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 22
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	9	11	10¾	11	+½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 22
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	7	21½	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	11/16	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	9	7	6⅞	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12½	12½	—½
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	16	15	14½	15	+⅜
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	13	36¾	36½	36¾	Jul 22
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	3	3	3	
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	79¾	78½	79½	
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	48⅛	48	48	—⅜
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	8	25½	25¼	25¼	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	17⅞	17½	17½	—⅛
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	23	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅜
3⅝	1¾	Cent RR NJ	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅜
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	15	9	8½	9	+1
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	33	32½	32½	—½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¾	3½	3½	Jul 22
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 18
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	2	14	13½	13½	Jul 22
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jul 21
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 22
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
2⅞	11/16	Chi Great West	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	10	9¾	9¾	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	9	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
19⅜	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	13	18½	18	18⅜	+⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 16
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
¼	[illegible]	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 22
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 22
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 22
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 18
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	20	56¼	55¾	56⅛	—⅜
10¾	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
3⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	—⅛
39	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	38½	38½	—½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30¼	30	30	—⅜
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	39¾	39¼	39¾	+½
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	7	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	92	92	92	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	14⅛	13¾	13¾	Jul 22
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 22
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	7	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	5	18	18	18¾	—⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	1	17	17	17	—⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—½
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	31	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	6	81½	80¼	80¼	—1¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	25½	25½	25½	—⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 22
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	32⅛	31½	32	—⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th & South	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	62	61⅝	62	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	28	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 21
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	12	15¾	15½	15½	—½
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	40	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	+¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	14	8	8	8	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	85	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	101¼	101	101	+¾
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	11/16	⅞	11/16	Jul 18
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	11	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 21
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	28	6¼	6	6⅛	
1⅞	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+¼
7	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	7	30	28	29	Jul 21
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	7	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
102	79½	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	101¼	101	101⅛	—⅛
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	9	36½	36	36½	+¼
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	16	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 22
42⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	42½	42⅛	42¼	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	20	26⅜	25⅞	26	—⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	5	21	21	21	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	Jul 22
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	53	53	53	
53¼	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	—⅞
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	12	4	4	4	—⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	4	17	16½	16½	Jul 22
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 22
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	3	14	14	14	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	26	44¾	44	44¼	+¼
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	5	94	93½	93¾	+¾
5½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	59	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+¼
60	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	6	60	60	60	Jul 18
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	14	14¾	14⅜	14½	Jul 22
25	19⅞	Cuneo Pr (1½)	7	21¼	19⅞	21¼	Jul 15
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	8	1	1	1	
45	35	Curtis P pf(¾k)	2	35	35	35	Jul 18
34¾	28	Curtis P p pf (3)	4	30½	30¼	30¼	Jul 22
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	68	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
20	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
		D					
4	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4	4	4	Jul 21
17¾	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 22
8½	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	3	8½	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 22
26¾	18⅝	Deere & Co 1½e	15	26	25¾	25⅞	
29¾	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	
18⅜	14⅝	Deisel W-G (1½)	6	15½	15	15	—½
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	21	12¾	12¼	12⅛	—⅛
4¾	2½	Del Lack & West	45	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Den&Rio GW pf	2	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	Jun26
23¼	20	Detroit Ed (.45g)	10	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	—¼
29⅞	21½	Dia Match (¾g)	1	28	28	28	Jul 22
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 18
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 22
18¼	12⅜	Dist C-S (h2.22)	2	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	69	69	69	Jul 19
9	7	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 22
23⅛	17	Doehler D C ½g	16	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+½
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	8	74⅝	74¼	74¼	
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	1	131	131	131	
23⅛	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	25	6	5	6	+1⅝
9⅝	6½	Duplan S (.30g)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+¾
164¾	138	du Pont deN3½g	3	158½	158	158½	+½
126½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	3	126	125¾	125¾	
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—⅛
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	9	4¼	4	4	Jul 22
142	130¼	East Kodak (6)	5	139½	139	139	—1
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	2	33½	33¼	33½	+¼
16¼	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	16	16	16	Jul 22
¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Jul 22
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (1½g)	6	27¾	27½	27½	
17⅝	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	32	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	25	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
34⅜	23½	El P&L 6pf(.60k)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jul 22
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.70k)	10	36	35	35¼	+½
34⅛	28	El Stor Bat (2)	3	30	29¾	29¾	—¼
33	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	2	32	31½	31½	Jul 22
44½	39½	Endi-John (3)	2	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+⅞
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	36	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
80¼	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	78	78	78	Jul 22
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	83½	83	83	Jul 17
½	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1⅜	½	Erie RR	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	⅞	Erie 1 pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
1½	½	Erie 2 pf	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 17
3⅝	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 22
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O(1.30g)	2	28½	28¼	28½	—⅜
⅝	[illegible]	Exchange Buffet	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun17
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Morse (1g)	5	41¼	40½	41¼	+¾
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1g)	12	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 21
26	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	3	26	25	26	+¾
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 21
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	½	½	½	Jul 19
22⅞	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	6	23	23	23	+⅜
97½	90½	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	Jul 5
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	14	14	14	—¼
42¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	6	42½	42	42½	+¼
18½	15¼	Firestone (¾g)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—¼
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	8	104	104	104	Jul 22
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	3	38	37½	37½	
16⅛	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)	8	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
33⅞	26⅜	Florence St (1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	—¼
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	31	31	31	Jul 21
32	24	Food Mch(.70g)	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	10	17½	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	15	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅜
39	32½	Freeport S (2)	6	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+⅜
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2½	2½	2½	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7½	Gair pf (1.20g)	9	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 22
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7	7	7	+⅛
11¾	10⅛	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	6	53⅝	53	53⅝	Jul 1
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
102⅝	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun17
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (1½g	1	53	53	53	—¼
7¼	5⅝	Gen Bak (.30g)	2	6⅛	6	6	—¼
5⅛	3¼	Gen Bronze	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	4	4⅞	4½	4½	—¼
16½	10½	Gen Cable A	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
96½	73½	Gen Cbl pf(5¼k)	1	91½	91½	91½	Jul 22
20⅝	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	5	20	20	20	Jul 21
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (.70g)	53	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	—¾
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	6	39½	39¼	39¼	+¼
116	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	+¾
11/16	¼	Gen G & E A	7	½	½	½	—¼
86	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	4	80¼	80	80¼	+¼
48½	36¾	Gen Mot (1¾g)	54	38¾	38¼	38⅜	—½
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	3	126	126	126	
4⅜	3⅛	Gen Outd Adver	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 22
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	42½	42½	42½	—½
7½	5⅞	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 22
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (¼g)	5	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
[illegible]	⅛	Gen Real & Util	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	2	21	20¼	21	+1½
29½	20⅛	Gen Refr't (.65g)	8	24⅜	23¾	23¾	Jul 22
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.65g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
22⅜	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	Jul 22
16¼	11	Gen Theat (½g)	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—¼
22	18⅛	Gen Time I (1g)	6	21⅛	21	21	Jul 15
13⅞	10	Gen T&R (½g)	1	13¼	13	13	—¼
3⅞	2⅛	Gillette Saf(.15g)	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45¼	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	3	43	43	43	+½
8⅜	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	10	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
71	60	Gimbel B pf (6)	2	71	70½	70½	Jul 22
17	12¾	Glidden Co (½g)	5	16⅞	16½	16½	—¼
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	5	45	45	45	Jul 21
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
18¾	11½	Goodrich (¾g)	43	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
67½	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	66	66	66	+1
20¼	16	Goodyear (1a)	19	19	18⅞	19	
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	1	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	Jul 22
1⅞	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
1⅛	[illegible]	Graham-Paige	2	¾	11/16	¾	
6⅜	4⅛	Gran Con M .45g	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 22
13¾	10	Grand Un w ct	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅜
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	2	10½	10¼	10½	+⅜
12¾	9	Granite C S(¼e)	2	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	—1
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	2	24½	24¼	24½	Jul 14
17½	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	9	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
28½	22	Gt Nor pf(1g)	15	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+¼
26⅞	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	10	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+⅛
34⅝	29⅛	Green (H) (2a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—½
13½	9¾	Greyhound (1)	29	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 21
17⅞	12¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	11	16½	16	16⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅞	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	42	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21¼	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	14	20½	20	20	
		H					
33	28	Hack Wat (1½)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 22
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 22
15	12½	Hamil W (½g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 19
25¼	17	Harb-Walk(¾g)	6	20½	20	20	—½
6⅜	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	87	87	87	Jul 16
7⅜	6	Hecker P (.60)	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	—⅝
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
77½	66	Hercu P (1.20g)	16	77½	76	77½	Jul 22
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 18
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	+½
16	14¼	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15	15	15	Jul 16
17⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Jul 9
30¾	23	Holland F (2)	6	25	24½	24½	+⅛
9⅜	6½	Hollander (½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 22
15¾	9	Holly Sug (½g)	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
52⅜	42½	Homestake (4½)	7	48⅛	48	48	—⅛
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35	34	35	Jul 16
13¾	10	Houd-Her B ¾g	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+⅛
64	48⅜	Household (4a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jul 22
111	107¾	Household pf(5)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 16
5	3½	Houston Oil	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	3	33	34	34	
⅝	¼	Hudson & Man	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 22
3⅝	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
19¾	15¾	Hudson Bay (1g)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
¾	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	—[illegible]
		I					
9¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	17	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
21½	13	Ill Central pf	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
9½	5	Indian Refin	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
21¼	18¼	Ind P&L (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 22
27⅛	20¾	Indust Rayon 1g	4	27	26⅝	27	
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand (3g)	1	108	108	108	—½
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	3	79	78¼	78¾	+½
13½	9⅛	Inspir Cop (½g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
6¾	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	3	25	25	25	+¼
5⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	16	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 22
11¼	7	Interlake I (¼g)	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 22
49	30⅛	Int Agr pr pf	3	42½	41½	41½	Jul 18
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	158½	158½	158½	+¼
57	43⅛	Int Harv (1.60)	9	56½	56⅛	56⅜	—⅜
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Jul 22
2⅛	1	Int Hydro El A	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3⅞	3	Int Mining (.15g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
28½	23⅝	Int Nick Can (2)	18	27½	27⅛	27⅜	—⅛
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128	128	128	Jul 17
19	10⅞	Int Paper & P	60	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
73⅞	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	3	68⅜	68	68⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2	2	2	+¼
43	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jul 22
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	5	29⅛	29	29	
39¾	25¼	Int Silver (1g)	3	39¾	39½	39½	Jul 22
102	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jun23
3	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	21	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
11½	5¼	Inters D S (.45g)	4	11½	11¼	11⅜	Jul 22
8½	7	Intertype (.40g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 22
33	27¼	Island Creek(1g)	5	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+⅞
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis WB (¾g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
44	32	Jewell Tea(2.40)	7	39	38¾	38¾	Jul 22
69½	54½	Johns-Man 1½g	2	68	67½	68	
110⅜	97	Jones&L pf 2¼k	6	108	107	108	+¾
12⅝	10	KalamS&F(.45g)	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
5⅜	3¾	Kan City South	1	5	5	5	+⅛
21	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	21	20½	20½	Jul 22
14½	12	Kaufmann (.80)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 17
8	7	Kayser (¼g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 2k	1	16	16	16	+¼
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	2	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
39¾	31	Kennecott (2g)	28	39⅜	39	39⅛	+⅛
14	12	Keyst S&W(½g)	1	14	14	14	
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	1	30	30	30	Jul 22
2¾	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+¼
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	7	25⅛	25	25⅛	
4½	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 21
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	4	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
		L					
13½	11¾	Lambert (1½)	1	13½	13½	13½	
11⅜	7	Lane Bryant ½g	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 22
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (1½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—½
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	4	25	25	25	+½
1¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	12	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+½
3⅞	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	17	3¾	3½	3½	
23¾	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	4	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅜	11⅝	Lehn & F (.70g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
24	21	Lerner Strs (2)	2	23	23	23	
45⅜	26½	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	12	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅜
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
39	33⅛	Life Savers 1.60a	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jul 18
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jul 21
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	2	88¼	88¼	88¼	+¼
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	Jul 15
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 22
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	11	29½	28½	28½	Jul 22
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	1	34	34	34	Jul 22
13	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 22
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
28⅜	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	28	27⅝	27	27¼	+⅜
34⅜	28	Loews Inc (2)	10	33⅝	32⅞	33	—¼
109	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109½	109½	109½	+2
44	35	Lone Star C (3)	10	44	43¾	44	Jul 22
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
17	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	2	17	17	17	
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (.60g)	6	18¼	18	18	—⅛
73¾	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	5	73	72½	72½	—½
21⅝	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	1	21	21	21	
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jul 21
33⅜	23⅝	Mack Trcks (1g)	4	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	—⅛
27½	22¾	Macy (RH) 1½g	8	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+¼
13	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 17
30½	23½	Magma C (1g)	2	29½	28¼	29½	+¾
2½	1½	Manati Sugar	15	2½	2¼	2⅜	
6⅞	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
14½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+1
1⅝	¾	Maracaibo Oil	15	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
5¼	4	Marine M (.30g)	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	13½	Marshall F (.80)	15	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+⅛
30¾	23	Martin GL(1½g)	24	29¾	29	29¾	+⅜
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	5	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	8	24¾	24½	24½	—¼
30½	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	3	30	29½	30	
53⅞	45	May Dept Str(3)	3	54	53⅞	53⅞	
2⅞	2¼	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
28	24½	Maytag pf (3)	3	25	25	25	—½
14½	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	12½	12½	12½	
15¾	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
106¼	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jul 21
25½	18½	McGraw El (2)	7	20	19⅝	20	
9⅛	7¼	McGraw-H(.30g)	1	9	9	9	
36½	31	McIntyre h2.22a	6	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jul 22
13¾	12⅞	McKess & R new	132	15	13⅝	14½	+¾
31¾	24	McKess & R pf	13	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	Jul 14
7⅜	6	McLellan (.40g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 22
9⅝	7	Mead Corp (¼g)	3	9	9	9	—¼
70	65	M pf B ww(5½)	2	70	70	70	Jul 17
33⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 22
37	27½	Mesta M (1½g)	4	32	31¾	32	+¼
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	6	8⅛	8	8	—¼
17⅝	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17¼	—¼
38½	26⅜	Midland S (1g)	10	30	29¼	29¼	—1
45½	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—¼
4¼	2⅛	Minn-Moline	4	3¾	3½	3½	Jul 22
72	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	71	71	71	
12⅝	9⅜	Mission C (¼e)	12	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—¼
⅞	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 21
3	1½	Mo-Kan Tex pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅞	13⅜	Mohawk C (1g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jul 22
89½	77	Monsanto (1g)	1	90	90	90	+1
39½	31½	Montgom W 1½g	10	37	36¾	36⅞	—⅛
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 16
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	3	8⅛	8	8	Jul 22
17⅜	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Jul 22
4⅝	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅜
12⅛	9⅝	Munsingw (½g)	1	12	12	12	Jul 17
71¼	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	71	70½	71	+1
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
51½	43¼	MyersBros(1½g)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+¾

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5¼	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ⅛g	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (½g)	48	21⅝	20½	21½	+1¼
7¼	4⅞	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10⅞	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	Jul 21
13¼	10½	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 22
88¼	81¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jul 15
17½	14¼	Nat B&S .(60a)	1	16½	16½	16½	
9¾	6¾	Nat Can	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
14	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	11	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.40g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
14½	12⅜	Nat Dairy (.80)	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
7	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	9	6⅞	6½	6¾	—¼
9⅞	7½	Nat D S pf (.30k)	1	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
24¼	17	Nat Dist (2)	13	22⅞	22	22⅞	—¼
18½	12	Nat En & S (⅝g)	2	18	18	18	Jul 22
8⅝	5⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
18¾	14½	Nat Lead (½)	17	18⅛	18	18	—¼
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	175	175	175	+4
24	16⅝	Nat M & S (½g)	7	23	22½	22½	Jul 22
32	26	Nat Oil (1.10g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+½
7⅝	5¾	Nat P & L (.60)	7	7	6⅞	7	
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	8	56¾	55¾	56	Jul 22
7⅝	4¼	Nat Supply	1	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
64½	41	N S 5½ pf (2¾k)	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅛
15	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
5	3	Nat Tea	14	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
10⅛	9	Natomas Co (1)	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 22
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	17	17	17	Jul 21
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	2	39	38⅝	39	Jul 21
31¾	22¼	Newmont (¾g)	4	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+⅜
11⅜	5⅜	Newport I (¼g)	8	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
27⅞	20¾	Newp N S (.90g)	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—½
112	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	113	113	113	+1
45	31½	NY Air Br(1½g)	2	40	40	40	—1
15¼	11⅝	NY Central RR	74	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
16⅞	11¾	NY Chi & St L	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
43⅞	25	NY Chi&StL pf	16	42¾	42⅛	42½	+⅜
24¼	15½	NYC Omnibus(2	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 21
6¾	4¼	NY Dock	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 9
12¾	8	NY Dock pf	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 12
¼	[illegible]	NY NH & H	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
1⅜	[illegible]	NY NH & H pf	5	11/16	11/16	11/16	—[illegible]
¼	[illegible]	NY Ont & West	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 15
32½	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	17	31½	31	31⅛	—⅛
32¾	24⅜	Noblitt-Spk 1½g	1	25	25	25	Jul 22
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	11	201	201	201	+⅛
17⅝	12⅛	No Am Av (1¼e)	30	15⅜	14¾	15	
17⅜	12	No Am Co (.86f)	24	13¾	13½	13½	
58¾	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	7	55	54⅞	55	Jul 22
57⅛	50¾	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	4	54½	54½	54½	
7⅜	5¾	Northern Pacific	19	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf(5)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Jul 15
10¼	7½	Northwest Airl	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
2¾	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
13¾	11⅛	Norwich Ph (1)	2	13	13	13	Jul 22
		O					
9⅞	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	23	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	—⅛
23⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
10	4¾	Omnibus (.30g)	17	6	5⅝	6	Jul 22
5¾	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	3	5	5	5	+¼
17¾	14½	Otis Elevat(.40g)	5	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
10⅜	6½	Otis Steel	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
55	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	3	55	53	53	Jul 22
26¼	16	Out M&M (.80g)	1	20	20	20	Jul 22
50¾	38¾	Owen-Ill G 1½g	8	47½	46	47¼	+¾
		P—Q					
10⅜	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	3	10	10	10	Jul 22
11¼	9⅝	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+¼
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
17⅞	11	Pac Mills	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—½
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (½g)	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¼	5½	Pac West Oil	9	8	8	8	—⅛
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
16	10	Pan-Am Airway	6	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
10½	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 11
1¾	½	Panhandle P&R	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
37¼	27	Paraffine (1g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 16
12¾	10	Param Pic (.40g)	19	12	12	12	
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Jul 22
11¾	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	27	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	Jul 22
15¾	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 22
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
30⅝	25¼	Parke D (1.20g)	5	29¾	29½	29¾	+½
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
1	11/16	Parmelee Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 22
13⅛	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	186	13½	12⅞	13¼	+1⅛
9½	6⅜	Patino M (1.10g)	36	9¼	8½	9¼	+⅞
49	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	2	49	49	49	Jul 22
87	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	3	82½	81½	81½	—1
3⅛	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	3	3	3	+⅛
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 21
52¾	34½	Penn D pfA 1½k.	7	52¼	51½	52	Jul 22
15½	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 21
25¼	22	Penn RR (1g)	20	24¾	24½	24½	—⅛
24¼	21	Peoples D (.80g)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 18
45¼	36¾	People GL&C 4g	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
2¼	1⅜	Peoria & East	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 1
30¼	22	Pepsi-Cola (1g)	46	28	27¾	27¾	
11½	7	Pere Marquette	1	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 22
24¼	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	24	24	24	Jul 16
7⅜	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	7	6½	6½	6½	—¼
7⅞	6	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
35⅞	25⅝	Phelps D (1g)	21	35⅛	34¾	35	—¼
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	47	47	47	
12½	8½	Philco (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
86½	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+½
109¼	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	2	109	109	109	+¼
7	4¾	Phillips-Jones	4	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
45¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	10	45⅛	45	45	
3¼	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 12
23½	15	Pillsbury (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 22
7¾	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 22
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	40	40	40	
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	23	8¼	7½	8	+½
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 22
7⅛	4¾	Pitts S & B(.30g)	7	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
9⅝	6	Pitt Steel	6	8	7¾	7¾	Jul 22
1⅛	[illegible]	Pittston Co	2	1	1	1	Jul 21
16⅞	14¼	Plym Oil (.60g)	6	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
21	16	Pond Crk (¾g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	—¼
8⅝	5½	Poor & Co B	6	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅜
10½	4½	Postal Tel pf	3	9	9	9	—¼
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
13½	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 21
40¾	32½	Press Stl 2pf 2½g	9	36¾	36	36¾	Jul 22
59⅞	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	7	60	59½	60	+⅝
29½	21	P S NJ (1.10g)	15	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
137	121¾	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	125	125	125	Jul 11
123½	108	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	111½	111½	111½	Jul 21
110	97½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	99½	99⅜	99½	+⅛
117¼	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	Jul 17
29¼	22½	Pullman (1a)	15	29¼	28¼	28¾	+⅛
10¾	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	30	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
103½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 22
93	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	3	93	93	93	
11⅝	9⅞	Purity Bak (½g)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil(.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	—¼
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	55	54½	54½	—½
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
52½	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	52	52	52	Jul 19
20⅜	17⅞	Raybest-M 1⅛g	3	21	20¼	21	+⅜
17	11	Rayonier (¼g)	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
29⅞	23¼	Rayier pf (2)	3	28¼	28	28¼	—⅛
17⅞	12⅜	Reading Co (1)	10	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	+¼
26⅞	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	23⅝	23½	23½	Jul 22
1⅞	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
9½	6⅝	Reliable Strs(½)	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅜
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 3
10¼	7½	Reming R (.80a)	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	62½	62	62	Jul 22
1⅜	¾	Reo Motors ct	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1g)	40	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	—¼
97	82⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	88	87¼	87¼	Jul 18
11	7⅜	Rev Cop & Brass	21	10	9½	9½	Jul 22
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	7	22	20⅞	21	Jul 22
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	24	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+⅞
10⅜	6¼	Reynolds Spring	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
34¼	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	21	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
10½	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	3	9	8¾	9	+⅛
5¾	4½	Roan Ant (.14g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 17
18¼	14¾	Ruberoid (½g)	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅜
13½	9¾	Rustless (.45g)	11	11½	11	11½	
⅞	[illegible]	Rutland RR pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 21
		S					
45	35	Safeway Str (3)	2	43	43	43	—⅜
39¾	28⅜	St Joseph Ld(1g)	22	39½	38⅞	39½	Jul 22
¼	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+[illegible]
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jul 21
19¾	12⅜	Savage Arms	56	19⅝	19	19½	+⅜
13⅜	8½	Schenley (½g)	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
87½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	1	85	85	85	—¾
38½	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	14	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
⅝	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 22
16¾	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅜
3¾	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 22
78¾	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	8	74¾	74	74	—¾
10⅞	8½	Servel Inc (1)	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
14⅜	10¼	Sharon Stl (½g)	8	14⅜	13⅞	14	Jul 22
5⅝	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	5	5⅞	5½	5¼	—⅛
57	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	57	56⅛	57	Jul 21
6¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
15¾	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
5	3⅞	Silver King .20g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 22
21⅜	16½	Simmons (½g)	14	19⅜	19	19¼	+½
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 3
28½	23⅝	Sim S&S (1.10g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Jul 18
31⅜	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	4	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	—½
23½	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+⅛
14½	9	Smith & Cor ¾g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 17
15¾	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	24	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+¼
10¾	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	97	10½	10¼	10⅜	
2½	1⅝	So A G&P (.10g)	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
21	13	So P R Sug(.65g)	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
17¼	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	17	17	17	
23⅞	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	8	23¾	23½	23½	
12⅝	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	8	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
13⅞	8	Southern Pacific	124	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
16¾	11¼	Southern Ry	51	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+⅜
29¼	19½	Southern Ry pf	40	28⅜	27⅜	28½	+½
37⅞	23¼	So RyM&O ct(4)	4	30	29½	30	Jul 22
2	1	Sparks Withing	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	3	Spear & Co	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	22	23	22	Jul 21
39¾	29	Sperry Corp(1g)	11	39⅜	39	39	—⅛
37⅜	27½	Spicer Mfg(2¼g)	6	37½	37	37½	+⅜
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.45g)	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
40	31¼	Square D (1g)	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
6⅝	5½	Stand B (.40a)	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Jul 21
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 19
4⅝	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	4	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+⅜
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	6	19⅝	19¼	19½	+½
24⅝	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	41	24½	24	24⅛	—¼
33¾	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	26	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅛
45¼	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	38	45⅛	44¾	45	+⅛
46	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	8	46	46	46	
40	34	Starrett (2½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jul 22
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	2	61	61	61	+1
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	3½	Stokeley Bros	21	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+⅝
8¼	5½	Stone & W (½e)	84	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+¼
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	11	5¾	5½	5½	—⅛
58¾	50	Sun Oil (1a)	10	60½	59	60⅛	+1⅜
9	7¾	Sun Min'g (1.60)	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
21	15	Superheater (1)	6	18¾	18½	18⅞	+¼
2⅞	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	2	2	2	2	—⅛
17	11½	Superior Steel	6	16⅜	16¼	16¾	—¼
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland(1.20)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 17
4⅝	4	Sweets Co of Am	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y27
24¼	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	9	23⅜	23	23	—¼
22¾	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	9	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+⅜
7⅞	5½	Syming ww(¾g)	14	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
7	5	Syming xw(¾g)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		T					
5	3⅝	Talcott (.30g)	1	5	5	5	Jul 18
3¾	2⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
9⅛	7⅜	Tenn Corp (½g)	9	9	9	9	
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
44⅛	34½	Texas Corp (2)	9	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+½
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jul 22
38	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	4	37½	37⅜	37½	
7⅝	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	9	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
5⅞	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	4	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	5	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
40½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Jul 2
3	2½	The Fair	1	3	3	3	Jul 21
5¼	4	Thermoid (.20g)	6	5	5	5	Jul 22
4⅛	2½	Third Av Ry	1	3	3	3	
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
34	25¾	Thompson P(1g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+⅜
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	3	¾	11/16	¾	+[illegible]
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
10⅞	9⅜	Tide Wat A .(60)	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
99¾	96	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	Jul 22
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (2g)	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+⅛
51¼	39	Timken R (1¼g)	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+⅜
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
17¼	6⅛	Trans & West A	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 18
9¾	6⅞	Tran & Wil(.30g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	24	1⅜	1⅜	1½	Jul 22
6	4	Truax-Tr C(¼g)	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
10½	9½	Truscon Steel	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun16
7¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
19⅞	16½	Twe C-Fpf (1½)	3	19½	19½	19½	+¼
1½	1	Twin City Rap T	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jul 21
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'ch(.70e)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
		U					
37¼	30	Underwood 1¼g	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+⅜
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(½g)	6	12¼	12	12¼	
79⅝	60	Union C (2¼g)	13	79	78¾	78¾	—⅛
14⅞	12¾	Union O C (1)	3	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
85⅞	75⅛	Union Pac (6)	5	82½	82	82	—½
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	+¼
13½	11½	Union Prem (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 11
30⅞	25⅜	Union T C (2)	1	30¼	30⅛	30¼	Jul 22
17⅛	10	United Air Lines	19	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
44⅜	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	9	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+⅛
14½	11⅜	United Bisc(½g)	6	14½	14	14½	Jul 22
50½	40⅞	United Carb (3)	4	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	Jul 22
20½	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	19	19	19	Jul 9
1½	½	United Corp	10	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	+[illegible]
30¾	18¾	Unit Corp pf	24	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+⅝
4¾	2⅞	United Drug	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
3¼	1½	United Dy'wood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 18
5¼	3⅜	United Elec Coal	14	5¼	5	5	Jul 22
42	33⅞	United E & F (2)	2	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
70¼	60	United Fruit (4)	12	69⅞	69	69½	+⅛
10½	6¾	United Gas (.80)	31	7⅝	7½	7½	
117	105	United G pf (5)	2	109¾	109⅜	109⅜	—¼
11⅝	8½	Unit M&M (¼g)	5	11⅛	10¾	11	
4⅛	2⅝	United Paperbd	4	4	3¾	4	
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
90	84	US & For pf (6)	1	93	93	93	+5¾
13	8½	US Freight (½g)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
69½	55	US Gypsum (2)	5	61	60	61	+½
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	9	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+¼
30⅞	20	US Indust A (1a)	40	30	29¼	29⅞	+⅛
4½	3	US Leather	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
8½	5⅜	US Leather A	2	8	8	8	—⅛
80	54½	US Lea p pf 6½k	1	83	83	83	+3
31⅜	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	30	30¾	29	30⅜	+1¼
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 18
25½	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	1	23½	23½	23½	+½
1⅞	11/16	US Real & Imp	106	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+½
26	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	48	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
98	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	4	92⅜	92	92	—¼
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (3g)	2	63	63	63	Jul 21
76½	69⅝	US Smelt pf(3½)	2	73	72¾	73	
70¾	49⅜	US Steel (2g)	50	59⅛	58¼	58½	—⅜
130	115½	US Steel pf (7)	5	120½	120	120	
33⅜	22⅜	US Tob (1.28)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¾
1⅝	1	United Stockyd	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¼	⅝	UnitedStores A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 22
50	44⅞	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 21
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.45g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 21
59¾	48	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
		V—W					
½	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	4	⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	12	Van Nor MT ½g	4	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅛
28	22	Van Raalte (1g)	4	27	27	27	Jul 22
34⅛	23	Vanadium (½g)	12	26¾	26¼	26¼	—¼
44¼	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅜
26½	20	Vic C Works .60g	7	25⅞	25½	25⅞	Jul 22
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	3	2	2	2	+¼
28¾	19⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	3	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
42	37¾	Virginia Ry(2½)	1	40	40	40	Jul 9
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	32½	32	32	—⅝
⅜	⅛	Wabash Ry	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11/16	[illegible]	Wabash Ry pf A	11	11/16	11/16	11/16	
9⅞	8	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	98	98	98	Jul 10
39½	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	4	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+⅛
14⅛	12¾	Walker pf h1)	2	14	14	14	—⅛
6⅛	4	Walworth Co	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
5¼	3½	Ward Baking A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 22
1⅛	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 17
21½	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	2	20¼	20	20¼	—¼
4⅝	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	32	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
1⅜	½	Warren Bros	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
32½	25	Warren Fdy (2)	2	33	32⅝	33	+¾
24	18½	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	21	20⅞	21	Jul 22
16½	14	Waukesha M (1)	1	16	16	16	+¼
20¼	15¼	Wayne P (1½g)	12	17⅜	16¾	16¾	Jul 22
4¼	2⅜	Webster Eisen	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 11
25⅛	16¾	Wess O & S (½g)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	73	72⅞	73	Jul 22
20⅞	15½	WVaP&P (1.30g)	2	20⅛	20¼	20¼	—¼
105⅛	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Jun 6
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅜
3¾	2¾	West Maryland	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
7⅝	6	West Mary 2pf	14	7⅝	7¼	7½	Jul 22
1⅛	[illegible]	West Pacific pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 21
29⅝	18½	West Union (1g)	26	28½	28	28½	+⅜
24¼	17¾	Westing Air ¾g	12	24	23½	23⅝	—⅛
105	86	West E&M (2g)	10	95	93½	93½	—1
34½	27½	West El I (1½g)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 21
36	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+⅛
§38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	21¼	Wheel Stl (¼g)	30	27⅜	25¼	27	+1½
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	71	71	71	Jul 9
14	10¼	White Dent(½g)	1	14	14	14	Jul 22
17⅝	12½	White Mot (½g)	9	16	16	16	
8¼	4	White R'ck(.10g)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	4	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
54⅛	41	White Sew M pf	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Jun28
25½	20½	White pr pf (2)	1	25	25	25	Jul 15
2⅜	1⅝	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 22
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅝	4¼	Wilson & Co	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
76¾	65½	Wilson $6pf 7½k	2	75¼	74½	74½	—½
33½	25⅛	Woodward I ½g	2	28	27½	28	+¼
34½	26⅛	Woolw'rth(1.60g)	26	29¾	29¼	29¾	+½
25¾	16½	Worth P & M	14	24¾	24⅜	24½	
71½	58	WPM cv ppf 3¾k	3	71½	71	71	Jul 22
66¾	54¼	WPM ppf(3⅜k)	3	66½	66¼	66¼	—¼
80	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	66	65½	65½	—1
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	2	21	21	21	Jul 22
17¼	11⅝	Yel T&C (½g)	6	14¾	14½	14½	—¼
12¼	9¼	Young S&W (1g)	1	10¾	10½	10½	
42⅛	30½	Young S&T (2g)	6	38	37½	37⅞	
94¼	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	88	88	88	Jun[illegible]
18⅜	13¼	Young St D(¾g)	9	17⅜	17	17	
15⅞	10¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
2¼	1⅜	Zonite Products	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 22
		RIGHTS Expire					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am T'l wi Aug 29	75	1⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Price Ceiling On Cloth Seen Aiding Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Changes announced by Leon Henderson in cotton-textile price ceilings will have negligible effects on the cost of cloth in items sold to the consumer, as compared with such costs under the price ceiling announced June 27, according to W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

"In terms of familiar items of consumer goods," Mr. Bell pointed out in a statement, "the raise in the print cloth ceiling price from 39 cents to 43 cents would mean an increased cost of cloth of only a few cents. For example, the increased cost of the material in a man's shirt would probably not be more than 3 cents, while in a woman's dress it might run from 3 to 5 cents.

Aid to Consumer

"Actually, however," Mr. Bell continued, "since virtually no sales have been made at the 39-cent ceiling, and since the new 43-cent ceiling is lower than prices which prevailed in June prior to the original OPACS order, the result of the new ceiling will be a reduction in the cost of cloth going to the consumer."

Mr. Bell stated that he was not yet ready to make a statement regarding the OPACS action in raising gray goods price ceilings.

Continuation of the record-breaking production trend in the industry is indicated by the statistics. Active spindle hours for the month were reported at 9,931,000,000, an increase of 44 per cent over June, 1940. Second uarter figures showed more than 30,500,000,000 active spindle hours, nearly 33 per cent over the 1940 second quarter; and first half figures of 58,902,000,000 active spindle hours are 21.8 per cent over 1940, and 31.2 per cent over 1939. Both the quarterly and half-year figures are the highest in the history of the industry.

Production Record

Based upon these figures, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants computes first half production at 5,675,000,000 square yards of woven cloth, an annual rate of 11,350,000,000 square yards per year, compared to previous all-time high records of 9,593,557,000 square yards in 1940 and 9,445,914,000 square yards in 1937.

Figures released by the Bureau of the Census on cotton consumption during June indicate a total of 875,000 bales against only 565,000 bales in June of last year, which was the first month of the Defense Program. For the second quarter of 1941, the total consumption of 2,714,000 bales is the largest cotton consumption for any quarter in the history of the country. Added to the previous record consumption of 2,491,000 bales for the first quarter of this year, a grand total of 5,205,000 bales has been consumed in the first six months of 1941. This as a gain of 53 to 36 per cent over the same period in 1940, which in turn was 8½ per cent higher than in 1939.

Mellon Securities Makes Only Bid On Pennsylvania Notes

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — The Mellon Securities Corporation of Pittsburgh submitted the only bid for purchase of $135,000,000 of tax anticipation notes to be issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The corporation, representing 60 banking affiliates, bid on two issues of 10 months at $45,324,857 and 21 months at $90,778,300.

The issues thus would cost the State $1,103,158 at an interest rate several times higher than the .247 rate obtained the last time notes were floated in December, 1940.

Fiscal officers withheld a decision temporarily on the award of the contract.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular				
Canadian Inv Fund, Ltd., ord	5c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Canadian Inv Fund, Ltd., spec shares	5c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
County Bank & Tr Co (Cambridge)	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 16
Peoria & Bureau Valley RR Co	$3	..	Aug. 9	July 21
Resumed				
Am Car & Fdry	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Gillette S Razor	15c	..	July 31	July 21
Reduced				
Willimantic Trust Co. (Conn)	60c	S	July 30	July 9
Regular				
Agnew-Surpass Sh	40c	S	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am Car & Fdy pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Am Chicle	$1	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Am Ins (Newark)	25c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Am N Bk & Tr (Chic)	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Atlantic Macaroni Co. Inc	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 26
Best & Co	40c	..	Aug. 15	July 25
Do pf	$3	S	July 30	July 29
Bridgeport City Tr	40c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Central Ry Signal A	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	12½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 22
Do $4.25 cm pf	$1.06¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Dividend Shares	1½c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Diamond Shoe	30c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Faber Coe & Gregg pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Fidelity & Dp (Balt)	$1	Q	July 31	July 16
Fidelity Fd	15c	Q	July 30	July 21
First Nat Bank (Medford, Mass)	$2.50	S	Aug. 1	July 8
First N B (Paterson)	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Houston Lt & Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Houston L & P 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Humberstone Shoe	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Idaho Pw Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Idaho Pw Co $6pf	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Knickerbocker Ins of N.Y.	12½c	Q	July 25	July 18
McGraw Elec	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
National Savings & Tr Co (Washington)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
N Britain Tr Co	$1.50	S	Aug. 1	July 25
Newton Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
No Car RR gtd	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	July 21
No RR of N H	$150	Q	July 31	July 17
Ohio P S 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Plaza Bank (St. Louis, Mo.)	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Seton Leather	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Texas P&Lt $6pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Tex P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Yuba Cons G F	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 9

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43 reg	106	106	106
5 2¼s 56-54	106.27	106.27	106.27
15 2⅞s 60-55	111.16	111.16	111.16
5 2½s 58-56	104.20	104.19	104.20
1 2¾s 59-56	110.24	110.24	110.24
10 2¾s 65-60	111.14	111.14	111.14
Home Owners Loan			
2 ½s 47-45	102.27	102.27	102.27
New York City Bonds			
22 3s 80	104⅜	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91⅝	91½	91⅝
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58⅛	58	58⅛
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	59	58¾	58¾
11 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102½	102	102½
6 Am T & T 5½s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109¼	109	109⅛
10 Am T& T 3¼s 61	109	108⅞	108⅞
206 Am T & T 3s 56 wi	111⅛	111	111
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	109¼	109	109¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	103⅞	104
13 Arm Del 4s 75	106⅜	106¼	106¼
9 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
14 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110	110
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
14 A C Line clt 4s 52	72¾	72½	72¾
10 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅜	65½	65⅜
9 A C Line 5s 45	91⅜	91½	91½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64⅞	64½	64⅞
17 B&O 95 st A	36¼	36	36¼
4 B&O 95 st C	40	40	40
8 B&O 2000 st D	36	35¾	36
11 B&O 96 st F	36	35¾	36
89 B&O cv 60 st	32⅞	32½	32¾
6 B&O 4s 48	64	63⅝	64
2 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	54	54	54
3 B&O SW 50 st	45½	45½	45½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Bang& Aroo 5s 43	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Boston & Me 5s 67	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Bost & Me 4¾s 61	75	75	75
55 Boston2& Me 4½s 70	32¼	31⅝	32
4 Boston & Me 4s 60	71	71	71
12 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110⅛	110	110
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
2 Bush Term 5s 55	53½	53	53
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100¼	100	100¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s256	100	100	100
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100	100	100
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅜	63½	63⅜
9 Celanese 3s 55	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 259	5	4⅜	4⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72½	72⅛	72⅛
48 Cen R R N J 4s 87	21½	19¾	19¾
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	88	88	88
16 C & O 3½s 96 D	104½	104½	104½
221 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	16¼	17½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83¾	82½	83
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	73⅝	73¼	73¼
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81¼	81½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
1 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Chi Gt W 4s 88	67¼	67	67
64 Chi I & L 6s 66	11½	11	11½
59 Chi I & L 5s 66	11½	11	11⅜
37 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12¼	11¾	12
15 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	41	41	41
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅛	39¾	39¾
10 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	38¾	38¾	38¾
8 Chi & NW 6½s 36	34½	34½	34½
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
39 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2	2⅛
12 Chi & NW 4s '87	28⅛	28	28
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 Chi & NW 3½s '87	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	15	15	15
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅛	2	2
2 CRI&P 4s '88	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
15 CRI&P 4s '88 ct reg	19½	19½	19½
37 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13⅛	13	13⅛
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	54	54	54
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	103¼	103	103¼
10 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	98	98	98
13 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94½	94⅛	94½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	76½	76½	76½
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¾	75⅝	75¾
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Col F&I 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
17 Col & So 4½s '80	22¾	22½	22¾
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Col&So Oh El 3¼s '70	109¼	109	109
20 ComlMack inc '69 ww	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104½	104½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 Consum Pow 3½s 67	111	110⅝	111
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21	21	21
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rc	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22½	22½	22½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	108	108
79 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55¾	54⅝	55½
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	105½	105½	105½
2 D&RG 4s 36	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 D&RG West 5s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Erie rfg 5s 67	31½	31¼	31⅜
32 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	31½	31½
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	91½	91½
4 Fed Lt & T 5s 54B	102	101⅞	102
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12 Gen Ctl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96¼	96½
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	23½	23½	23½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5s 52	105½	105½	105½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	99	99
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	91½	91⅜	91⅜
22 Gt Nor 4s 46G	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97¼	97¼
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82½	82¾
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48¼	38¼	48¼
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Hockg V 4½s 99	132¼	132¼	132¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅞	38¾	38¾
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44½
24 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10¼	10¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	44¼	43½	43½
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	43¾	43¾
16 IllCen 4¾s 66	46⅝	46¼	46¼
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	62	62	62
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	46¾	46¾	46¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	49	49	49
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 IndplsLou 4s 56	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17¾	17½	17¾
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¾	17½	17½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	38	38
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	42⅛	41⅞	42
17 Int T&T 5s 55	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
10 James F&Clea 4s 59	55	54½	54½
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	48½	48½	48½
2 K C South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75	74¾	75
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
8 LS&MS 3½s 97	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29½	29½	29½
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78½	78½
2 Leh C&N 4½s C	76	76	76
2 LehVHTerm5s 54	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	50	50
18 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38½	38	38¼
28 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	45½	34½	35½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	33¾	33¾	33¾
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅛	32¾	32¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	57	57
2 Lex & East 5s '65	116	115¾	115¾
1 Libby McN & L 4s '55	107	107	107
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	118½	118½	118½
13 Liggett & M 7s '44	126	125⅞	125⅞
6 Loew's 3½s '46	105	104⅝	104⅝
1 Long Dock 3¾s '50	98½	98½	98½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96½	96⅜	96½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96½	96½	96½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88	87⅞	88
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
19 Louis & N 4s '60 B	107¼	107⅛	107¼
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86¼	86½
15 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	52½	52½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	38	38	38
4 Mich Cen 3½s '52	95½	95½	95½
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107	106¾	106¾
4 Mil Spart & NW 4s '47	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 M & St L rfg 5s '62	1½	1½	1½
35 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1	1	1
11 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	12⅜	12	12⅜
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	29	28⅝	28¾
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
4 M-K-T 4½s '78	25⅞	25¾	25¾
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
57 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28⅜	28	28⅛
102 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	29⅛	29	29⅛
25 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29½	29½	29½
35 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2	2⅛
34 MonWPaPubSv 4½s 60	111⅜	110¾	111
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106½	106½
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	42½	43
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38½	38¼	38½
30 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43	42	43
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
26 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
3 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	106½	106½	106½
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	126	126	126
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	74¾	74¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46	46	46
9 NY & Putnam 4s 93	49	49	49
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅝	62½	62½
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57½
21 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61½	61½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
22 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61½	61½	61½
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82	81¼	82
13 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74⅜	74¼	74¼
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63	63¼
10 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¾	93⅝	93¾
6 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74	74	74
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	62½	62¾
20 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109½	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	54	54
17 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29¼	29¾
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29¼	28¾	29
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	26½	26½	26½
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	27	26¾	27
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	27	26¾	27
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26½	26½	26½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
9 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7	6¾	6⅞
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5½	5½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
49 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66⅜	66⅜
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52¼	52¼
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75¼	75½
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41¼
14 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	107½	107½	107½
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	103	103
8 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
2 Or-WashRRGN4s61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83¼	83	83
5 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	75¼	75¼	75¼
17 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	105¾	105½	105½
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	110½	110⅜	110⅜
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	112	112
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105½	105½	105½
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Pen RR 4s 43	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
18 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96½	96⅛	96½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	75½	75½	75½
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67½	67½	67½
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	107½	107½	107½
11 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110¼	110¼
25 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s'50	100	100	100
7 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	84¾	84⅝	84⅝
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	105½	105½	105½
15 Readg 4½s'97 A	83	83	83
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	83	83	83
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104½	104½
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	47	47	47
14 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	15½	15⅜	15½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	93½	93½	93½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	74¾	74½	74½
10 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	40½	40½	40½
11 StLPub Svc 5s'59	80	79¼	80
1 St L S F 5s'50 B	15½	15½	15½
9 St L S F 4½s'78	15½	15½	15½
12 St L S F 4s'50 A	15	15	15
6 St L SW 5s'52	40½	40	40
23 St LSW ffg 5s'90	21½	21	21½
1 St L Sw 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
3 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10½	10½	10½
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13	13⅜	13⅜
21 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108½	108⅛	108⅛
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
38 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53	52¾	53
26 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52½	52¾
54 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52½	52⅝
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66	66⅛
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	49⅝	49½	49⅝
6 So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69½	69¾
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅜	54¼	54¼
15 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83	82⅞	83
16 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87⅜	87¾
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	82½	82⅜	82½
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅝	62¼	62¼
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Spokane Int 5s 55	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	105¾	105¾
3 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅞	106½	106½
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s64	104	104	104
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
17 Third Ave 4s 60	57	56⅞	57
7 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
15 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106½	106½
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	88¾	88½	88½
16 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103⅛	103½	103½
18 Utah P & L 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	111½	111½	111½
1 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	64	64	64
2 Wabash rfg 5¼s 75	15½	15½	15½
25 Wabash 1st 5s 39	64½	64½	64½
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	24¾	24½	24½
7 Wabash 5s 76 B	15⅛	15	15⅛
3 Wabash 4½s 78 C	15	15	15
3 Wabash Des M 4s 39	20½	20½	20½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	62⅞	62	62⅞
5 Wash Term 3½s 45	107½	107½	107½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103½	103½	103½
2 Wesn Md 4s 52	93	93	93
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26	26	26
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 Western Un 5s 51	85	84¾	85
7 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83⅜	83¾
6 Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	83	83¼
22 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94⅝	94¼	94¼
63 Wis Cen 4s 49	42⅜	41¾	42
36 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13	12⅞	13
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	111	111	111
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Argentine 4s 72	64	63¾	64
1 Argentine 4½s 71	73	73	73
Australia 5s 57	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
36 Australia 4½s 56	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Belgium 6½s 49	93	93	93
2 Belgium 6s 55	91	91	91
6 Brazil 8s 41	21	20¾	20¾
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
30 Buen A 4¾s 77	50¾	50¼	50¼
1 Buen A 4⅝s Apr 76	52½	52½	52½
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	52½	52½	52½
10 Canada5s 52	102⅜	102¼	102¼
12 Canada 4s 60	100	99⅞	100
2 Canada 3¼s 61	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Canada 3s 67	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
8 Canada 2½s 45	96	95⅝	96
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97	97	97
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Chin Govt Ry 5s 51	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36¾	36½	36¾
1 Cuba 5½s 45	88¼	88¼	88¼
20 Cuba 4½s 77	62½	62½	62½
3 Den 6s 42 wd	62½	62½	62½
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 Itil Pub Util 7s 52	19	19	19
2 Japan 5½s 65	55	55	55
1 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	70	70	70
2 Milan City 6½s 52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Minas Ger 6½s 59	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	69½	69½	69½
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	41	41	41
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	40	40	40
6 Panama 3½s A 94 st	55¾	55½	55½
16 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6¼	6¼
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	5½	5½	5½
11 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11	9	8¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞
2 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	19½	19½	19½
7 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55	55	55
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	44	44	44
7 Tokyo City 5½s '61	50½	50	50½
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	20	20	20
15 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s '79	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
8 Yokohama 6s '61	50	49½	49½

Total today 4,281,000; previous day 11,407,000; week ago 9,050,900; year ago 3,628,700; two years ago 5,836,550; Jan. 1 to date 1,237,747,350; year ago 922,154,050; two years ago 939,296,100.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 23

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2385	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362	.2362	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0543	.0543	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837	.8837	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Harware Co	22¼	24¾
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Viscose	26	28
American Viscose pf	113	115
American Wringer Co	5¼	6½
†Amoskeag Company	22	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	72½	..
Appleton Company	25	30
*Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4¼
Arlington Mills	38½	41½
*Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28½	31
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	112	115
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6	7½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..
Boston Wharf Company	14	16¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¾	31¼
Botany Worster Mills pf	4⅛	5⅛
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5⅞
Central Railway Signal A	37	..
Chain Store Real Estate	10½	12¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	37
Collyer Insulated Wide Co	13¼	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24	27
Do 5pf	101	105
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	2⅞	4⅜
Draper Corporation	68	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	5⅛	6⅛
Do pf	15½	17½
Exolon Co	13⅛	15⅛
Family Loan Society Inc	14	16½
Do pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31¼	34¼
Fruit of the Loom	10	11½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	27½	30½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	14	16
Goodall Worsted Company	22½	26½
Graton & Knight Co	7	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	70	75
Do pr pf	24	27
Great Northern Paper Co	37	39
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Do $1.50 cv pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	4⅜	5⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12¼	..
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	21
Do pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	18½	20½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	37	39½
Do pf	43¾	46¼
Keith George E Co	8½	..
Kendall2Company	8½	10
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅝	19⅝
King-Seeley Corp	9	10½
Landers Frary & Clark	20½	22½
Lawrence Portland Cement	14¼	16¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	104	109
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¼	60¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	25½	28½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	86½	91½
Mid-West Refineries Co	3.06	3.80
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅝	6⅝
Nashawena Mills	11¾	13¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50	55
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	39¼	42¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	37	42
Nicholson File Company	33½	36½
Nonquitt Mills	27	30
Parker Appliance	13	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	96	101
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W		16
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	49	—
Quisset Mill	30	34
Remington Arms Co Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19¾	21¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	32	35
Sanford Mills	25	29
Submarine Signal Co	27½	30½
Tampex Inc	2½	3½
Triumph Explosives Inc	3	3¾
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	43
United Elastic Corp	8⅛	9⅝
US Envelope Company	48½	53½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	108½	113½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39½	42
WJR Radio Station Detroit	25¼	28¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18½	21½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	88	—
Wamsutta Mills Inc	13	15
Warner & Swasey Co	22	24
Western Real East Trustees	32	—
West Point Manufacturing	35½	38½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	..
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	108¼	109¾
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	104	106
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104	106
Gulf Power Co	5	1968	104¼	..
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	109¼	110¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	105¾
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1968	110¼	111¾
N Y State El & G	3¾	1964	110¾	112¼
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104¾	105¼
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	107	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Gas & El	3½	1966	107¾	109¾
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	109⅛	111⅛

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	108½	111½
Birmingham Elec $7 pf	86½	90½
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	113	..
Buff Niag 6.4 pf	16¾	18¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87	90½
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	68½	72½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	104	107
General Wat G & E $3 pf	39¾	42¾
Interstate Nat Gas	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	27½	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102	106
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100	103
New Orelans Pub S $7 pf	110	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	10	13
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	114
No States Power Del 6 pf	67	71
No States Power Del 7 pf	74	78
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¼	114½
Ohic Pub Serv 6 pf	105	108
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113	116
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	82½	86½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	110	113¾
Pub Serv Okla 5 pf	104	106¾
Public Electric Lt pf	83	87
Roch Gas & E 5 pf	95¾	99½
Roch Gas & ES 6 pf	102	105¼
San Diego Gas & Elec	14	15½
*Savannah Elec & Pr 6 pf	98	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19	21
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Electric Co	22	24
Texas El Serv 6 pf	98½	102
Texas Pwr & Lt 6 pf	99	103½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅝	15⅝

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19¾	22¼
Do 6 pf	111	..
do 7 pf	140	144
Beverly Gas & Electric	51	55
Brockton G&L	4⅞	5⅞
Central Maine Power 6pf	99	103
do 7 pf	110	114
Cent Ct Pub Serv 6 pf	104	..
Conn St & Pwr	41½	44
Cumb City Pwr & Ltg pf	..	..
East Util Assoc.	23½	25½
do conv	3	4
Fall iver G Wks	17½	20½
Fitchburg G & El	37	41
Green Mt Powr pf	67	71
Hartford Elec	55¼	58¼
Haverhill Elec	37	41
Haverhill Gas	9½	11½
Lawrence G & L	38½	42½
Holyoke Wat. Powr	14¼	16¼
Lowell Elec	46	50
Lynn Gas & Elec.	77	82
Mass. Powr. & Lt pf	15	17
Mass. Util Assoc pf	26	28½
Narr Elec pf	54½	56½
N. E.2G & L 5½ pf	15	18
N. E. Powr. Assoc. pf	35	38
N. E. Pub Serv 7 pr ln.	68½	71½
do 6 pr. ln	65½	69½
do 7 pf	8	9
do 6 pf	7	8
N ewport Elec	25¼	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	9⅛
Pub. Serv of N. H. 6 pf	107	110½
R. I. Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Lt & Pow	8¾	10¼
Springfield Gas	13	14½
Twin States G&E pr pf	107	..
West Mass Cos.	25½	28

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16¼	17¾
Bank of New York (14)	338	345
Bankers Trust (2)	54	56
Brooklyn Trust (4)	71½	76½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	97½	100½
Chase National (1.40)	31¼	33¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (8)	180	186
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	13½	15
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	43¼	44¼
Empire Trust (3)	44¼	47¼
First National (100)	1480	1520
Guaranty Trust (12)	293	298
Irving Trust (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	38½	40½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	27¼	28¾
New York Trust (5)	96	99
Public (1½)	30½	32½
Title Guaranty & Trust	3⅝	4⅝

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	44	46½
Merchants National (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	67	73
National Shawmut (1)	23	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	240
Second National (4)	138	148
†State Street Trust (8)	300	315
United States Trust (.80)	11	13
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

† Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡ Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37¼	39¼
Continental Illinois (4)	86	89

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas (4a)	131	135
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	57¼	59¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
Am Equit (1)	20	21¾
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	13½	15
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	48¼	50¼
Am Reserve (1e)	13	14½
Am Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	36¾	38¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Boston (16a)	613	628
Carolina (1.30a)	27¾	29¼
City of N Y (1.30)	22¾	24¼
Conn. Gen Lif (.80)	26¾	28¼
Contin Cas (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Fid & Dep (4a)	128	133
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	11
Frank Fire (1a)	31½	33½
Gen Reinsur (½g)	42¾	45
*Georgia Home (1a)	24¼	26¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¾	45¾
Globe & Rep (½)	10¼	11¾
Globe & Rut	8	10
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27¾	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	90½	93½
Home Fire Sec	1⅝	2⅝
Home Ins (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	17½	19
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Cas	3¾	4⅞
Mass Bond (3½)	64¾	68¼
National Fire (2)	64½	66½
National Liberty (.20a)	8	9
New Am Cas (.85)	18¼	19¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	15	16½
Nor River (1)	25¼	26¾
Northeast Ins	5¾	6¾
Phoenix (2a)	89½	93½
Prov Wash (1a)	35¾	37¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	26¼	27¾
*Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Rhode Island Ins	3	5
St Paul Fire (8)	245	255
Springfield (4½a)	124½	127½
Standard Accident	50½	53½
Sun Life (15)	205	250
Travelers (16)	398	408
U S Fid & G (1)	25¼	26½
U S Fire (2)	52½	54½
Westchester (1.20a)	37¼	39¼

*Ex-dividend. a Also extra or extras. g Declared or paid so far this year. e Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.47	2.70
Amerex Hold	13.375	14.875
Am Business Shrs	2.79	3.06
Axe Houghton Fd	10.75	11.56
Boston Fund	14.05	15.11
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	21.36	23.09
Bullock Fund	12.51	13.72
Can Inv Fund	2.60	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	25.64	27.57
Chain St Inv	16.59	..
Christiana Sec	2530.00	2730.00
Commodity Corp	9.62	10.52
Consol Inv Tr	25.00	27.50
Dividend Shrs	1.10	1.21
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.92	19.05
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.71	11.37
Equitable Inv Corp	24.95	26.83
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.25	17.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.16	17.39
Fund Investors Inc	16.08	17.62
Gen Capital	27.09	29.13
Gen Investors Tr	4.44	4.83
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.00
Incorn Investors Tr	14.66	15.76
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.23	1.35

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	31.47	S-1	....	25.69
B-2	....	25.48	S-2	....	13.27
B-3	....	15.97	S-3	....	10.21
B-4	....	8.19	S-4	....	3.79
K-1	....	16.72	K-2	....	14.54

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	32.30	32.30
‡Loomis Sayles Mutual Fd	77.70	77.70
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	18.30	19.68
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.63	9.28
Mutual Invest	8.79	9.61
Nation Wide Voting	1.09	1.21
New England Fund	11.15	12.02
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	12.37	13.23
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.30	5.20
*Railway & Light Sec	5.37	7.75
*Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.78
Scudder S & C	79.64	81.24
Spencer Trask Fund	13.28	14.08
Stand Util Inc	.21	.24
State Street Invest	62.50	65.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.81
Wellington Fund	13.99	15.38
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.875	5.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.40	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.20	....
Diversified Tr C	3.30	....
Do D	5.00	5.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.90
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.33	5.13
Nation Wide Sec	3.31	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.50	..
Do 1953	1.97	..
Do 1955	2.44	..
Do 1956	2.39	..
Do 1958	1.97	..
Super of Am Tr A	2.14	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.75	..
Do "B"	1.56	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.75	.875
First Boston Corp	13.50	15.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	105¾	108¾
Liberty Aircraft	7⅛	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	5	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅛	9¾
Solar Aircraft	2½	3½
Taylorcraft	1¼	2⅛
Taylorcraft pf	6	8

Republic Steel Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. reported consolidated net profit of $5,428,748 for the second quarter ended June 30, compared with $3,337,730 for the corresponding period of 1940. Second quarter earnings were $2,761,218 below those for the first quarter this year, due to higher costs resulting from wage increases, a rise in material prices and larger provisions for income and excess profits taxes, the company said. Net earnings for the first half of 1941 were reported as $13,618,715, compared with $6,449,453 for the first six monthse of last year.

Wrigley Profits Less

CHICAGO (AP)—William Wrigley, Jr., & Co. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 a consolidated net profit of $2,067,563, equal to $1.05 per share of capital stock outstanding, compared with $2,342,848, or $1.19 per share, for the same quarter of 1940. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $4,438,982, or $2.26 per share, compared with $4,800,653, or $2.44 a share, for the first half of 1941.

Kroger Grocery Sales Up

CINCINNATI (AP) — Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., reported an 18 per cent gain in sales for the seventh four-week period of 1941 over the same period in 1940 or $23,380,121 compared with $19,837,601. Cumulative sales amounted to $155,409,685, a 13 per cent increase over the $137,915,485 for the same seven periods a year ago.

Norfolk & Western

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company reported net railway operating income of $14,938,955.57 for the first six months of 1941, equal to $9.62 per common share, compared with $16,365,650.20, or $10.66 per share, in the like period of 1940.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.43	+.05	—.08
Today's close*	129.15	30.34	18.80
Previous close	129.58	30.29	18.72
1941 high	133.59	30.54	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (.80g)	22½	22½	22½
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼
200	Allied Prod (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Alum Co Am 2(g)	121¾	121¾	121¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112	112	112
100	Alum Goods (.40g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Alum Ltd (6g)	73	72¾	73
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	40½	40¼	40⅜
200	Am Exp Lines (½g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1500	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
175	Am Gas&El p(4¾)	110	110	110
25	Am Gen $2 pf(2)	27½	27½	27½
25	Am Gen $2½pf(2½)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
50	Am Hart Rub(2½e)	21½	21½	21½
100	Am Light&T(1.20)	13½	13½	13½
100	Am Lt&T pf(1½)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Republics	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am Seal-Kap (.12g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	52	51⅜	52
200	Am Superpow pf	4¾	4⅝	4¾
200	Anch Post F	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Aro Equip	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
500	Atl Cst Fish	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	28	28	28
600	Atlas Corp war	⅛	½	⅛
100	Atlas D Forge(½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Babcock&Wil(1g)	32	31⅞	31⅞
150	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	36¼	36	36
400	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	BeaumntM cvpf(1½)	21½	21½	21½
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Bridgpt Mach	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Brill pf	52	50	50
200	Brown Co pf	20	20	20
100	Bruce (E. L.) (1½g)	12½	12½	12½
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Burry Biscuit	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Cal Elec Pow	2¾	2⅝	2¾
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Can Col Airw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Can Marconi (h.04g)	½	½	½
300	Carib Syn	½	½	½
100	Carrier Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
25	Celluloid pf	42	42	42
100	Cen Hud G&E (.57g)	9	9	9
100	Cen Ohio Stl	8½	8½	8½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
1200	Cessna Airc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25	Cherry-Burrell (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Chesebrough (4a)	95	95	95
100	Chi Riv & Mch	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2100	Cities Service	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Cit Svc pf	72¼	71½	71½
50	Clark Control (1g)	16½	16½	16½
1100	Claude Neon Lts	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Cleve El Illum (2½)	39	39	39
100	Colon Dev cv pf (6%)	4½	4½	4½
100	Colo Fuel & I war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Colt P F Arms (2a)	77½	77½	77½
20	Colum G&E pf (5)	54¼	54	54¼
2700	Colum O & G	1⅝	1½	1½
300	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Comm P Svc (1½g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Comm Wat Svc	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	58½	58	58
10	Con G&EBal pf C(4)	110	110	110
300	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
800	Cons Stl Corp	6¾	6½	6½
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	91½	91½	91½
700	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
400	Cooper-Bess	8½	8¼	8¼
150	Copper Range (.30e)	50	50	50
100	Corroon & Rey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Cor & Rey pf	83	83	83
600	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅜	18⅞	19
100	Crocker-Wh El M	7	7	7
200	Crowley Milner	1	1	1
100	Crown C Pet (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50	Dayton Rub (1)	10⅜	10½	10½
400	Decca Records (.60a)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Dejay Strs (.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Det Gask ¾ Mfg (1)	9	9	9
1000	Emerson Elec (.10e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
10	Emp G&F 6% pf	100	100	100
200	Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
25	Equity Corp $3 pf	17½	17½	17½
200	Esquire Inc (.30g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Fairchild Av (½g)	10	10	10
300	Fairchild En&Air	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Fansteel Met	8⅛	8	8
100	Fedders Mfg (.45g)	7½	7½	7½
1000	FlaP&L$7 pf	105	102¼	104⅞
100	Divco Twin Trk	7	7	7
50	Driver-Har (1.20g)	33½	33½	33½
500	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	East Gas & F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	East G&F (1½k)	35⅜	35¼	35¼
900	El Bond & Sh	2⅝	2½	2½
900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	57	56	56
400	El Bd & Sh $5 pf	52	51¼	51¼
100	El P&L 2 pf A	8½	8½	8½
200	Frank Cou Dis	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
125	Fuller (GA)(5e)	60	58	60
25	Fuller $3 cv (6e)	44	44	44
50	Fuller 4% pf (4)	64	64	64
20	Gamewell pf (6)	95	95	95
30	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	78	75	75
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	53	52¼	53
500	Glen Ald Coal (½g)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
200	Gorh Mfg (1g)	30¾	30¼	30¼
100	Gray Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1400	Gulf Oil (1)	38½	38	38⅜
50	Hammer Pap (½g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
300	Hartford Ray vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Helena Rub A (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
75	Horn & Hard (2)	27¾	27	27¾
600	Humble Oil (¾g)	63¾	63	63⅛
50	Hygrade Sylv (1¼g)	38	38	38
300	Ill Iowa Pw pf (2k)	28⅛	28	28⅛
550	Ill Zinc	11⅞	11	11⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltd h½)	6⅜	6½	6⅜
100	Imp Tb Brit (.493g)	8½	8½	8½
40	Ind Svc 7% pf	20½	20½	20½
20	Indus Finan pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	78¾	77½	78⅜
2100	Int Pap & Pow war	2½	2½	2½
200	Int Petrol (h1)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
200	Int Prod (¼g)	4	4	4
200	Int Util pf	13¼	13	13¼
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	32⅞	32	32
300	Int Vitamin (.30)	4½	4½	4½
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	8½	8½	8½
500	Jacobs(F L)	2½	2⅜	2½
50	Jones & Lau Stl	28½	28⅜	28⅜
50	Kansas G&E pf(7)	119	119	119
100	Kirby Pet (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
100	LakeyFdy&M(.20g)	4	4	4
1700	Lehigh C&N (¼g)	4¾	4½	4⅝
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14½	14½	14½
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	9	9	9
200	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Long Is L pf	30	30	30
650	Long Is L pf B	28¼	27½	28
100	Louis L&E (.30g)	5½	5¼	5½
10	Ludw Baum pf vtc	25	25	25
50	Lynch Corp (2)	21	21	21
100	Mangel Strs	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Marion St Shov	4½	4½	4½
300	McCord Rad B	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mead John (3a)	126¾	126	126
700	Merritt-C&S	102½	102½	102½
200	Merritt-C&S war	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Mer-C&S pf A (5k)	102½	102½	102½
30	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	6½	6½	6½
100	Mid St P Bvtc (.05g)			9-16
300	Mid WestCorp (.20g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7½	7½	7½
100	Midw Pip & S(.90g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Min Min&M (1.20g)	53	53¾	53¾
700	Molybdenum (¼g)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
20	Mont Ward A (7)	170½	170½	170½
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	21½	21½	21½
100	Moore (T) Dis st	¾	¾	¾
200	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1300	Nat Bellas Hess(23f)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
125	Nat P&L pf(6)	100	99⅞	99⅞
200	Nat Rub Mch	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Nat Sug Ref	8⅞	8½	8⅞
200	Nat Trans (½g)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100	Nat Un Rad	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	NSPA 6 pf (3½k)	35¼	35¼	35¼
30	Nw Eng T&T (3½g)	122¼	122¼	122¼
700	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	69¾	69½	69¾
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	5-64	5-64	5-64
200	Nor Am P & L pf	90	88¼	88½
800	Nor Sta Pw A	5¾	5½	5½
300	Ngden Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
500	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	30¾	30¾	30¾
800	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	4	4
400	Pennroad (.20e)	3	2⅞	3
300	Pa-Cent Airl	9⅜	9¼	9¼
500	Pa Gas & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	53	53	53
100	Pepperell(6)	93	91½	93
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	31	31	31
100	Phillips Pkg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Phoenix Sec	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
150	Phoen Sec pf(¾k)	45	45	45
100	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	Pitts&L E (2½g)	69½	69	69
400	Pitts Pl Gl (2g)	82½	82	82
100	Pleas V Wine (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Potrero Cugar	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Pratt & Lam (1g)	22	22	22
400	Prosperity Co B	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	P S Colo 6 pf (6)	106	106	106
300	P S Ind $7 pr pf	129¼	129	129
50	P S Ind $6 pf	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
100	Pug Sd P&T (2)	18	18	18
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	149¼	149¼	149¼
100	Ratheon Mfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
900	Republic Avia	4	3⅞	3⅞
2600	Rio Grande Vay G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ryan Aero	4	4	4
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	St Regis Pap pf	96½	96½	96½
10	EScran-SBW pf	90	90	90
1000	Scullin Stl war	¼	¼	¼
100	Segan Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Seiberling Rub	3¼	3¼	3¼
2500	Selected Ind cv	2	2	2
100	Shat-Denn	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	78	78	78
100	Simplicity Pat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Singer Mfg (6)	124	121½	124
1900	Sonotone (.10g)	2	2	2
300	Co C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29¼	28⅞	29⅛
100	Spencer Shoe	2½	2½	2½
500	Stand Cap&S (.60e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17	17	17
100	St Oil Ky (5)	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞
500	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Starrett Corp vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Stein(A)&Co (1)	13½	13¼	13¼
100	Ster Br Strs(.30e)	5	5	5
400	Sterl Brew	1½	1	1½
100	Stinnes (H)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Sullivan Mach	14	14	14
700	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2	2	2
200	Swan-Finch Oil (¼g)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
200	Taggart	3¼	3	3
100	Tampa El (.90g)	22½	22½	22½
300	Technicolor (½g)	9½	9⅜	9½
10	Texas P & L pf (7)	109	109	109
400	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
50	Thew Shovel (½g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	6½	6½	6½
30	Todd Shipyds (3g)	104	104	104
100	Transwest Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Tubize Chat	7	6⅞	6⅞
1300	Udylite Corp (.30g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	Unexcelled Mfg	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Union2G Can (h.80a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Unit Airc Pr (½g)	9½	9¼	9½
900	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Unit Gas	½	½	½
100	Unit Gas pf (4½k)	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
400	Unit Lt&P pf	24½	23¾	23¾
225	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	61½	61	61
50	Unit Sr M pf(1½)	46	45¾	46
100	Unit Specialts(.60a)	13	13	13
500	U S & Int Sec	¼	¼	¼
25	U S &I Sec pf(2½k)	58	58	58
2900	U S Foil B	6	5⅜	5⅜
5300	U S Line pf	4¾	4½	4¾
100	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	28¼	28¼	28¼
200	Univ Corp vtc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4700	Utah-IdahoSug(.15g)	2¾	2½	2¾
25	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
200	Valspar Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Valspar pf (1e)	15½	15½	15½
12100	Venezuel Pet	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
70	Virg Pub Svc pf	94¾	91	91
100	Vultee Airc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1100	Waco Airc	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
300	Wentwth Mfg (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	West Va C & C	4½	4⅜	4½
100	West Air Lines	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	W'tmorel'd Co (1½g)	21	21	21
600	Williams (RC) (.30g)	8	8	8
300	Wolverine T (¼g)	5½	5½	5½
400	Woodley Pet (.40)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
100	Woolwth Ltd (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
460	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 120,000 shares; year ago, 64,145 shares.

Wheat Prices Stronger Today

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Buying attributed to mills, commercial interests and dealers seeking to eliminate "short" sales of July contracts lifted wheat prices as much as 2 cents a bushel today at one time.

July wheat led the rally, rising to above $1.03 while July soybeans shot up almost 3 cents at one stage to above $1.56, within fractions of the four-year peak established June 27. Trading in July futures ended today and before the session opened contracts involving 801,000 bushels of wheat, 222,000 corn and 485,000 soybeans remained to be settled.

Boston Stocks

July 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Am Tel rts	1⅜	1 11-32	1 11-32	1⅜
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	106	105¼	106	104¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	93	92¾	93	93⅜
2.00	Bos Edison	28⅜	28	28⅛	28⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45	45	45⅜
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	18¾	19	18⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
..	E Gas & Fuel	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
..	Bos & M st A pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
..	Bos & Prov	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
	Copper Range	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1.50a	E Gas&F pf	35	35	35	35¾
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	51½	51½	51½	51¼
3.00c	Est M SR 1st pf	81	81	81	81
..	E Mass SR pf B	14	13½	14	13½
	Eastern SS	7	7	7	7
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	25	25	25	25¼
	Hath Bak pf	29	29	29	30
.60a	Int'l But Hole	5	5	5	5¼
	Mass Util Asso	15c	15c	15c	11c
3.50a	N E Tel & Tel	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½
.42½a	Shawmt Asso	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	61⅜	60½	60½	61
	Utah M & T	32c	31c	31c	35c
6.00	Ver & Mass	104	104	104	103

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
1 Ala Pow 5s '51	104	104	104
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Am G&E 2¾s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Am G&E 2¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2 Appal El Pow 3¼s'70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	107½	107½	107½
11 As Elec 4½s '53	46½	45½	45½
1 As G&E 5s '50	13½	13½	13½
6 As G&E 5s '68	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
5 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	109	109	109
4 Boston Ed 2¾s A 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Can Pac 6s 42	85	85	85
9 Cen Ill P S 3¾s 68A	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Cen St El 5½s 54	17	16¾	17
4 Cen St El 5s 48	17⅛	17	17
1 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
5 Cities Ser 5s 69	89¾	89½	89¾
14 Cities Ser 5s 58	89½	89⅜	89⅜
44 Cities Ser 5s 50	90¾	90¼	90¼
3 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	99½	99¼	99¼
6 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	98⅛	97¾	97¾
1 Commun P&L 5s 57	102½	102½	102½
2 Conn L&P 7s 51A	131	131	131
8 Cont G&E 5s 58A	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
12 East G&F 4s 56A	89	88¾	89
23 Elec P&L 5s 2030	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
2 Empire Wat E 5s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Erie Lig 5s 67	110½	110½	110½
71 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅞	103¾	103¾
9 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	81¼	81	81¼
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	102½	102¼	102¼
13 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	88⅜	87½	87½
2 Idaho Pow 3¾s 7	110	110	110
20 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	106	105½	195½
4 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	101¾	101¾	101&
18 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106	106	106
1 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	101¼	101¾	101¾
3 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	78	78	78
3 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	89	84¼	89
2 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	109	109	109
10 Inters Pow 6s 52	35¼	34½	35
17 Inters Pow 5s 57	78¾	78½	78½
5 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	50⅜	50¼	50¼
2 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	109⅜	109	109
2 Kan Pow & Lt 3½s 69	112	112	112
6 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	102½	102¼	102½
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	108¾	108½	108½
7 McCord R 6s 48 st	82¼	82	82¼
4 Midland Val 5s 43	56	54½	56
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	105	105	105
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
1 Miss Pow 5s 55	105½	105½	105½
1 Miss Riv P 5s 51	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
17 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	98¼	98	98¼
8 N Eng G&E 5s '48	61½	61½	61½
9 N Eng G&E 5s '50	61¾	61¼	61¼
9 N Eng G&E 5s '47	61⅞	61½	61½
18 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	95¼	95	95⅛
12 N Eng Pow 5s '48	92	91⅞	92
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s'48A	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
1 No Bos2Lt2P 3½s '47	105	105	105
3 Ogden Gas 5s '45	109½	109½	109½
1 Pac G & E 6s 41 B	101K	101¾	101¼
14 Pac P&L 5s 55	100⅞	100½	100¾
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105	105	105
2 Pen El 4s 71 F	106	106	106
Pen El 5s 62 H	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen Wat&Pow 3¼s 64	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	105	104⅜	104⅜
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61 D	104	103½	103½
3 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102	102	102
3 Scullin Stl 3s 51	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
6 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105	104⅞	104⅞
7 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	90	90	90
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	90	89⅞	89⅞
3 Stand G&E 6s 51	90	89¾	90
5 Tex El S 5s 60	107¼	107¼	107
3 Tex P&L 5s 56	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Unit L&P 6s 75	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Unit L&tRy 5½s 52	100	99⅞	100
5 Utah P&L 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
1 Virg Pub S 6s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	102	101⅞	101⅞
6 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	4	4	4

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
1 Lima Peru 6½s'58	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Nippon E P 6½s'53	38	38	38
16 Russian 6½s 1919	½	⅜	½
14 Russ 5½s 1921	½	½	½

Total bond sales today (estimated), 800,000; year ago, 751,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Easy to Tax Small Incomes, N.I.C.B. Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—The problem of taxing small incomes is not insurmountable from an administrative standpoint, even though many individuals engaged in small retail trade and farming keep inadequate books or none at all, the National Industrial Conference Board declared today after a study of the problem.

Investigating the experience of states, including Oregon, which have levied taxes in the lower income brackets, the Board said that by wise procedure the administrative problem could be solved in a manner satisfactory to both Government and taxpayer.

In Oregon, where the exemption for married individuals is $1,500 and the tax schedule begins at 2 per cent, the State Tax Commission recently began a drive to obtain returns from farmers, small merchants and others who had not been filing returns, although required to do so by law, the board said. Almost all the individuals reached were in or below the lower brackets of taxable incomes, and not more than 25 per cent had taxable incomes, but the amounts collected were many times the collection costs, and a basis was established for regular subsequent returns from the new taxpayers.

"When merchants and farmers did not owe any tax," the study said, "it was usually easy to determine that fact. In other cases, where records were incomplete, it was possible to arrive at estimates satisfactory to both the taxpayers and the commission in a relatively short time. Since the keeping of records is usually improved as soon as taxpayers realize their importance, the bookkeeping problem is not perennial with many taxpayers."

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.03½	1.03¼	1.03	1.01½
Minneapolis	.98⅛	.97⅝	.98	.97¼
Kansas City	.97	.95⅛	.96¼	.96
Winnipeg	.76	.75	.75	.75⅞
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.05⅜	1.03¼	1.04¾	1.04⅛
Minneapolis	1.00⅜	.98½	.99⅜	.98⅞
Kansas City	.98⅜	.96½	.98¼	.97⅛
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.78	.77	.77	.78
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.07½	1.05½	1.06⅞	1.06¼
Minneapolis	1.02⅞	1.01¼	1.02⅛	1.01⅝
Kansas City	1.00¼	.98⅞	1.00⅛	.99⅛
Winnipeg	.79⅞	.78⅞	.78⅞	.79⅞
July Corn:				
Chicago	.73⅛	.72⅞	.73⅛	.72⅞
Kansas City	.66½	.66¼	.66¼	.65⅞
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75⅛	.74½	.75⅛	.74⅞
Kansas City	....	....	.68⅞	.68⅞
July Oats:				
Chicago (new)	.34¾	.33¼	.34¾	.33⅝
Mineapolis	.31¼	.31⅛	.31⅛	.30¼
Winnipeg	.40⅝	.39¼	.40¼	.41
Rye, Chicago:				
July (new)	.56½	.56	.56	.56
Sept. (new)	.57⅞	.56⅞	.57¼	.57⅛
Dec.	.60	.59⅞	.60¼	.60⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.52	1.56⅛	1.51	1.53½	1.53½
Oct old	1.37	1.39¼	1.35½	1.36¾	1.39¾
Oct new	1.37	1.39¼	1.36	1.36½	1.39¾
Dec	1.38½	1.40¼	1.36½	1.37½	1.40⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				10.25	10.27
Sept.	10.40	10.45	10.35	10.37	10.42
Oct.	10.47	10.55	10.45	10.50	10.55
Dec.	10.65	10.77	10.65	10.67	10.75

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Octgober	93.5	94.2	93.5	94.2	93.3
December				93.5b	93.0
March	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.0
Tops					
October	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.3	122.0
December	121.0	121.5	120.8	121.2	120.0
March	120.1	120.1	119.6	119.8	119.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.80	16.80	16.34	16.38	16.74
December	16.91	16.91	16.42	16.49	16.91
March	16.99	16.99	16.58	16.59	17.03
May	16.98	16.98	16.60	16.60	17.03
January	16.93	16.93	16.55	16.55	17.08
July	16.98	16.98	16.57	16.60	17.03

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Sept. No. 3	2.56	2.60	2.56	2.60	2.54
Wld Sept No. 4	1.23	1.27½	1.23	1.26½	1.22¼

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	11.80	11.80	11.72	11.76	11.82
October	11.52	11.62	11.50	11.51b	11.68

bBid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.63	14.62	14.65	14.66	14.62
Dec.	14.65	14.63	14.60	14.61	14.58

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.36	7.38	7.34	7.37	7.31
December	7.48	7.70	7.45	7.48	7.42

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	22.45	22.60	22.45	22.60	22.29
December	22.25	22.35	22.25	22.35	22.15

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.00	6.09	6.00	6.09	5.93

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	3.15½	3.35	2.15½	3.31	3.11

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.30	35.35	35.20	35.20	35.20
*December	35.30	35.30	35.25	35.25	35.30
Eggs					
*October	28.75	29.00	28.65	28.65	28.65
†November	28.90	28.95	28.80	28.80	28.60

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Gulf-Mobile Financing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Gulf, Mobile, & Ohio Railroad to issue $2,175,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Airlines Allowed To Keep Planes

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Commercial airline officials expressed satisfaction today over an unexpected turn in events permitting them to retain the second half of 24 transport planes scheduled for transfer to Britain by Aug. 1.

At the request of the United States Government, the air lines on July 7 withdrew 12 transport planes from service for delivery to Britain and were told that another 12 would be required Aug. 1.

The airlines already are understood to have turned over 103 planes to Britain, and the prospect of transferring another dozen confronted them with a possible curtailment in service.

Airline authorities declined to say what had caused the change in plan.

Meanwhile, the Army Air Corps Ferry Command, organized last month to pick up planes at factories and deliver them to eastern airports for shipment to Britain, landed four bombers at the naval air station at Floyd Bennett Field yesterday—the first delivery by the service. The planes came from the Douglas Plant in California.

FHA Aids 78,500 Florida Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Nearly $114,000,000 in private capital has been invested in homes and home repairs in Florida under the Federal Housing Administration program during the past seven years, according to M. M. Parrish, FHA State Director.

More than $75,000,000 of the $114,000,000 total represent mortgages on nearly 20,000 homes which have been insured by the FHA; about $25,000,000 are in loans for home modernization and repairs.

In all, nearly 78,500 Florida families have improved their housing standards under the FHA program in the seven years. Of these, about 20,000 acquired homes, of which more than eight out of every ten were newly constructed under FHA guidance. Of the remaining number, more than 58,000 improved their living standards through repairing, remodeling, and modernizing their homes under the FHA property credit plan.

Disabilities Bill

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Secretaries of War and Navy would be authorized to waive physical disabilities of men who served in land or naval forces and who are called back to active duty, under a bill introduced by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Etchings, Religious Boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-60, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA money, up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples 50 for $1 assorted personals. TERRY STUDIOS, 84 Westfield, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 47, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30, William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

FURS

FURS REMODELED. Next Season's Mode for Old Furs—Give your old fur coat a new lease on life. $25 for this splendid remodeling service; includes restyling, repairing, refitting, cleaning, glazing, seam reinforcing, new silk lining, loops, buttons; 2 years' guarantee. Open evenings till 9 p. m. Illust. catalog showing what the smart woman will wear, free on request. Miller Fur Co., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write CALTEX SPORTSWEAR COMPANY, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OLIVER HINSDELL
STUDIO OF DRAMATIC ART
Harold Helvenston, Associate
Training for Stage—Screen—Radio
1515 Cross Roads of the World, Hollywood

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CHOICE old glass, china, buttons, etc.; may be seen Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—1-4 rooms available by day, week, or month; very moderate rates. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
New apartment building, 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon Streets); distinctive 4-room apartments, every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—APARTMENT READY, immediate occupancy to purchaser of furniture at moderate price; 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; 5 minutes down town; garage available. NA 8667.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St.—To sublet during August, also Sept. if desired, an attractively furnished apartment of 2 rooms, reception hall (dinette), kitchenette and bath. Call. Com. 6601.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

SIGHT-SEEING trips arranged, special rates; all black cars. BROOKLINE TAXI, Aspinwall 0704 (Mass.).

Local Classified

(Continued)

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 8746.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LAKE GEORGE—For rent, lakeside cottage $25 weekly, small cabin $15 weekly; conveniences; bathing, boating, fishing; private beach. 222-11 92d Road, Queens Village, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $18 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE NO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WANTS MEN

A large life insurance company with home office in New England wants men for various positions both in the main and field offices. The business is growing, many men are being called into service, and the opportunities for advancement are excellent.

The greatest number of openings are in sales work, both on salary and commission basis. Preference will be given to those with previous life insurance or sales experience. Applicants should be between ages 25 and 45.

Selected applicants will be given thorough training.

Junior Executive Positions

All applicants who are granted an interview will be given consideration as to their qualifications for a limited number of junior executive positions which are now open or will be in the near future.

Write for an interview giving age, experience, educational background and references. Address your letter to Box K-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OPPORTUNITY for young man school age, with neat appearance and personality, to work days; apartment hotel desk work; knowledge of typewriting. Box M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — House mother, private school; must be graduate nurse. Write Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY
FREDERICK T. WIDMER
31 West St., Boston Lib. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

DO YOU need energetic sales assistance? Have had 20 years' successful experience. Am desirous of representing manufacturer of substantial but not too technical product. Would consider making moderate investment as partner. Good references. Write Box C-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports; golf, riding nearby; $21-$35; folder.
Mr and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BOSTON — Business girl enjoying country home recommends unusual advantages for another to share. Box K-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead; all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot. $15 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROAD ISLE, Bournedale, Mass. "On the Canal"—Fine food featuring special Cape Cod dishes; guest houses and lodges; rates and menu on request. Tel. Sagamore 333.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential." 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

LEAVING city, sell at sacrifice comparatively new studio upright piano. Trowbridge 6681 (Cambridge, Mass.).

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

GRANT'S
KENNEBUNK, MAINE. 1 Fletcher St., behind library—Comfortable beds, shower bath; $1.00 up per person. Tel. 285.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion, 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 49 Comm. Ave.—Cosy kitchenette apt. suitable for business people; large double, very attractive, $10.00; comfortable single, $8.50.

BOSTON—Airy, comfortable rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; parking. Misses Robinson, 86 Gainsboro St., Ken. 6317.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave. — Rooms for quiet, refined guest in a home of distinction.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Corner room, twin beds, lavatory; other rooms; permanent guests or tourists; parking. Lon. 8775.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West) THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN Widely known as well-appointed home, business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities, maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C. Midtown — Unusually attractive single room, private bath optional; River view; swimming pool, private gardens; restaurant; owner's home; fully serviced; reasonable rental. Circle 6-6258.

N. Y. C., 205 W 57th St., Midtown Section—Comfortable, $7 and $9; visiting Christian Scientists accommodated. BURTON, CI. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 35th St., 145 East — Comfort plus charm, cleanliness; southern exposure; writer's home; gentleman. MU. 5-5569.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, attractive single room; southern exposure; running water; private house. ST. 9-7740.

RUGS FOR SALE

HOOKED RUGS
Semi-antiques—new, all sizes, from $3.75
YACOBIAN BROS., 52 Chauncy St., Boston

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Syracuse Christian Science church, preferably resident of Syracuse. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant; small, refined, motherless, adult, business home; capable, reliable, responsible; little past middle age, not servant type; references exchanged. Box 2, Maplewood, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER - attendant (middle aged) wishes position; Protestant. Write Box H-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Private home, excellent meals; rooms; ideal for rest and study; also permanent. SMITH, 251 Lena Ave. Tel. 3499.

PORTLAND HARBOR—Most pleasing location on Peak's Island, Me; modernized farm house; accommodates limited number; excellent cuisine; quiet, restful; seashore and country combined; good fishing and bathing; rates $19 weekly. Della Farmer Skillings, Oak Cottage, Peaks 261-2.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn Phone 3-1856. Commuting, $25 weekly.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Tel. 304.

WEEK END or longer; bathing, boating, golf; rest or study; excellent table; weekly $18, week ends $3.50 daily. CHRISTINE E. COOPER, Green Acres, Tillson Lake, Walkill, N. Y.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

FAMOUS MAID SHOP
HOSIERY - LINGERIE - GLOVES
HANDBAGS
Stores in Principal Cities
Cor. Atlantic and New York Avenues
Atlantic City, N. J.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	U	S	T	O	N		S	C	O	T	T
O		L	I	E			S	P	A			E
M	E	A	D	E			B	O	O	T	S	N
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R	I	A		B	A	L	L		S	A	R	I
	C		T	O	N	E		P	A	R	I	S
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T	R	E	N	T		E	R	I	N	Y	E	S

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
GRUEN WATCHES

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MANASQUAN

STOP SHIFTING GEARS
GO DE SOTO
With Fluid Drive and Simplimatic Transmission
BROAD STREET GARAGE
De Soto, Plymouth Sales and Service
PHONE 1708 30 BROAD STREET

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave.
at Pierson Rd. So.
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop. SO 2-9792

Maplewood Bakery
EDWIN PITER, Prop.
Bread, Cake, Pies
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone 33 Park Street
Montclair 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ESTABLISHED 1806
LINDSLEY'S
Hardware Stores, Inc.
Builders and Household Hardware, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Glass
319 Main St. Tel. Or 3-8200

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Glover's Esso Service Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9748
644 So. Center St. 6643
Fast, Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Pint jars Libby's Stuffed Olives, 39c jar
Hartley's English Marmalade, 29c jar
HARTLEY'S ENGLISH Marmalade
155 So. Orange Ave., SO 2-4600

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get All-Summer Use of Your Vacation Supplies by Purchasing Them Now at
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
TEL. PL. 6-5900

Plan now to get new fun from your vacation by having just the right equipment
TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Tel. PL. 6-3100

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

Fuel Oils — Timken Oil Burner
Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St Tel. PL. 6-6161

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Floriculture
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

TEANECK

June Travers
Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

To make your VACATION complete—get your CAMERA supplies at
The Westfield Studios
where service and advice are given to you free, by an expert
232 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-0239
Westfield, N. J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH COAL
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

BONAT BAKE SHOP
TRENKLE BROS., Props.
Finest ingredients used in all our Bread, Cakes, and Rolls.
Leave your orders for Birthday and Party Cakes.
220 East Broad Street, Tel. We. 2-2250
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Red Cross Shoes *for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes *for Men*
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

METHEROLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
631 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
67 West Broad Street, Bethlehem
Phone 6-1041

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Annual Summer Sale
BLANKETS
Buy on Lay-a-way Plan

HARRISBURG

ANCHOR KOLSTOKER
76 years of making quality Heating Equipment. See it in operation at
WOLFE Refrigeration Sales
1831 N. Cameron St. Ph. 4-4913
OPEN EVENINGS

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware, Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

Harold's VALE-TERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods and Notions Hosiery
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

ENNA JETTICK SUMMER SALE
5.00 and 6.00 Val. NOW 3.95 and 4.45
SIMON BRODY, Inc.
43 Easton Rd. Glenside, Pa.
OPEN EVENINGS

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our *Free* Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
LASSIES AND LADDIES OF SCOTLAND
We invite you to a special exhibit of antique Scotch jewelry, Dirks, brooches and bracelets.
CLOSED SATURDAYS, JULY-AUGUST
109 So. 13th Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

(Continued)

the STURGIS *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR { Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH 2208

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Just what you need in
VACATION SPORTWEAR
for every member of the family—priced to "Save Your Budget"
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Introducing
SAYLOR'S
NEW CHOCOLATES
New Centers—New Coatings
55c a lb., 2 lbs. $1.05
Try a pound on your next order
FOURTH and PENN STS. DIAL 6253

SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
516 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St. 4 S. 7th St.
Wilkes-Barre Stroudsburg

C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures
We are selling the Wedgwood plates commemorative of OLD LONDON and sponsored by the British War Relief Society.

PAUL'S QUICK LUNCH
7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
We are only 2½ years old. But we have an attractive modern lunch room in the ♥ of the City and we would like to serve YOU
Mears Bldg. Washington and Spruce

SEWICKLEY

B&M *Brick Oven*
BAKED BEANS
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK *Dealers*
Complete garage and service station equipment.
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461
"Best Buick Yet"

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU 197

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Advocate (noun) (I John 2:1)—*Ad'-vo-kat* (first *a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, second *a* quick-long as in chaotic). When the word is used as a verb, the second *a* is long.

Wycliffe finds "advocate" a satisfactory word to represent the Greek original, and the other old translators follow him. Wycliffe also finds "Comforter" the proper English for the same original in the Gospel of John (14:16); and again the others follow. The Greek noun refers to someone "called" to a person's side. In the First Epistle, the relation of legal helper and client is evidently figured; in the Gospel, something more theological seems implied.

Amplitude — *Am'-pli-tud* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube).

The noun *amplitudo*, "breadth," is found in the writings of so matter-of-fact a Roman as Julius Caesar. It takes on English form in a regular way and brings along with it a certain dignity of signification, implying something outside ordinary mathematical measurement.

Auditory—*O'-di-to'-ri* (first *o* as in orb, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *o* long, second *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *o'-di-ter-i* (vowels as above, except in the third syllable, which has the sound of *e* as in maker).

The Latin has *auditorium*, "a place for hearing," such as a hall or an open-air forum. Furthermore, the Latin has the adjective *auditorius*, "relating to hearing." Both words, along with their meanings, come down—the one directly, the other with shortened termination—to suit English spelling.

Compass (Ps. 5:12) — *Kum'-pas* (*u* short as in up, *a* as in sofa).

The Authorized translators resort much to this word, using it to represent a number of Hebrew verbs. An American Translation seeks accuracy in the verse from Psalms, rendering: "Thou dost surround him with favor."

Misstates—*Mis-stats'* (*i* short, *a* long). The Anglo-Saxon prefix *-mis* wants its *s* final sounded; and likewise the Latin element, *state*, deserves to have its *s* initial recognized. Deliberateness is required for a clean pronunciation of a compound of this sort.

Nain (Luke 7:11) — *Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short). By evidence of Greek spellings, Mediterranean peoples of the old time who did not know Semitic had trouble with names in the Palestinian geography. In any case, then and now, two syllables for Nain.

Perfected (I John 2:5) — *Per-fek'-ted* (first *e* as in maker, second and third short). By Webster's second choice, the accent may fall upon the first syllable, in which case the vowel takes the sound of *u* as in urn; and under this second pronunciation, the speaker may, if he wishes, substitute short *i* for short *e* in the second and third syllables.

Tyndale, better than Wycliffe, got the idea of the Greek phrase in the verse from the First Epistle of John, and his wording stays down to Authorized. An American Translation, less bound to literalness than the early versions, reads freely, and doubtless correctly: "whoever obeys his message, really has the love of God in perfection in his heart." Here an English noun is made to take the place of a Greek verb, to the advantage of the meaning, though to the loss, we may grant, of the rhythm.

Severance — *Sev'-er-ans* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Traced by the etymologists from the Latin through the French. More directly from the Latin comes the English "separation." Both words descend from *separare*, "to separate," and each has its particular application.

Strength (Ps. 18:32) — Short *e*. Slowly uttered, the *ng* quality will come out clearly. By second choice, Webster's allows a *k* sound before the *th*—*strengkth*.

A very frequent word in Authorized, and used in the Old Testament with a great variety of shadings, according to the force of the Hebrew word represented. Authorized diction tends to generalize, where an original passage implies a good deal of concreteness. No denying, the composer of a psalm has a figurative purpose in his use of words; and if he were always translated to the letter, the effect would be what the rhetoricians call frigid. But modern translators sometimes manage to overcome the difficulty and so aid scriptural interpretation. The particular strength figured in Ps. 18:32 is that of an army in array.

Daily Quotation

Talk not of wasted affection, affection never was wasted;
If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning
Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshment.
—LONGFELLOW.

'Dial Who' Puzzle

At the turn of the present century he was Curator of Ornithology at a great East Coast Zoological Society and he is a member of the chief ornithological and zoological societies both in the United States and abroad.

In his quest for data on strange creatures of both land and sea, he has made expeditions deep into Borneo, Brazil, British Guiana, Mexico, and Mongolia. Not only has he hacked his way through tangled jungle undergrowth and trudged across burning desert sands, but he has also plunged beneath the ocean waves to wrest secrets from the ocean floor.

A single expedition of his in search of facts about pheasants cost $100,000. It is reported that on one occasion he lay hour after hour in jungle grasses in imminent danger of discovery by hostile native head-hunters, just to observe a certain type of jungle pheasant.

In his youth he read avidly the stirring tales of Jules Verne and G. A. Henty. Today his favorite story is said to be "Alice in Wonderland," and his favorite author, Lord Dunsany, while his own "glamorous prose" has won for him a prominent place among contemporary nature writers.

The dials contain his name and birthplace. If the inner circle is turned a certain number of spaces, the letters will appear in their proper order—the first letter in the outer circle, the second letter in the inner circle, and so on. If you will make a copy of the inner circle you can turn it as you would a radio dial until you find the answer.

We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it—and stop there; lest we be like the cat that sits down on the hot stove-lid. She will never sit down on a hot stove-lid again— and that is well; but also she will never sit down on a cold one any more.—Mark Twain.

Vocations

'Birdscaping'

A young man arrested attention at a recent Garden Show by a sign which read, "A bird in the bush is worth ten in the hand." He was announcing his "birdscaping plan" for gardens, helping land owners to attract wild birds to the home for both pleasure and profit. He defines birdscaping as the scientific planning of land so that wild birds will come to any particular area.

This new vocation stemmed from building bird refuges in the back yard several years ago. Now calls from owners for having grounds birdscaped take a lot of time and energy, and what was once a clerk's hobby is growing into a business. In addition to studying birds' habits in their natural surroundings, this young man gained much necessary knowledge by reading hundreds of books about birds.

—M. M. M., Milwaukee.

Cabbages and Kings

• The latest type of gun—in construction circles—is one that can spray a cement mix at the rate of 10 cubic yards an hour or spray the walls of a small cottage in 36 hours. The mixed sand and cement is conveyed through a large hose to the gun where a companion hose supplies the correct amount of water.

• Privates Churchill and Goebels were among the latest batch of selectees bound for Camp Polk, La.

• Jacqueline Cochrane, America's No. 1 woman flier, says, "America will need women pilots because you never can have too many pilots for an air transport auxiliary."

• Punch, the famous British publication, is the oldest humorous periodical now being published. Started on July 17, 1841, it has never missed a publication date.

A Verse for Today . . .

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.—JAMES 1:17.

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

"Whose Idea Was All This?"

Two good-natured cockers agree, at least momentarily, to pose for one of our Camera Club members.

In Lighter Vein

Nine Poles!

The powerful winds felled nine poles and their wives on the Severn River bridge near Annapolis, forcing suspension of traffic on the span for what is expected to be several days.—Washington (D. C.) Paper.

Explained His Success

Gov. James H. Price of Virginia told the Governors' Conference, recently held in Boston, a story about a Negro preacher. For many years he had served a very difficult congregation. When he retired after 30 years, a large and impressive ceremony was held in his honor. In his farewell address, he explained his success in dealing with fractious parishioners thus:

"I just tried to avoid the impossible and co-operate with the inevitable."

Clear as Mud

"My good woman," said the learned judge, "you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the bus was coming down on the right side and the taxi on the left and the motorcycle was trying to pass the bus, you saw the plaintiff between the motorcycle and the taxi, or whether, and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the motorcycle, taxi and bus, or either, or any two, and which of them respectively, or how it was."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Shoot the Works!'

Leavenworth, Kansas

The weather in this section often becomes very warm during the summer months, and its effects are felt the more when one is confined in a penitentiary. An inmate of one of these institutions lounged uneasily on his bunk one especially hot evening, trying to keep cool as he read the evening paper His eye rested upon an item he read over several times, and then he laid the paper down and did some thinking. So the little tots in the big city nearby were in need of ice and milk, and one of the papers was sponsoring a fund to secure money to supply the need. Finally nodding his head in indication that he had reached a decision which satisfied him, he went to sleep.

The inmates are not permitted to have money in their personal possession. Such as they have is placed to their credit with the chief clerk, and they may draw upon it at times for limited purposes. Seeking that office in the morning, the inmate asked "How much money have I on hand here?" Being told the sum, which was about seventeen dollars, he said: "I'll just shoot the whole works. Send it to this fund for me," displaying the newspaper item, and turned on his heel and walked away.

That was an act of genuine self-denial. That fund standing to his credit supplied him the little comforts, from time to time, which it was permissible for him to have to augment what the institution provided. He would have to forego them to just that extent.

Just as one sees a flower blooming with all its natural beauty and fragrance in some unpromising surroundings, so one needs to be reminded that unselfishness is also to be found in grimly forbidding places.

Bagpipes-Spanish

A Scot would be at home in Madrid—if it's the music of the bagpipes he yearns for.

The bagpipe is one of Spain's oldest musical instruments, played mainly in Galicia and Asturias in the northwest.—(AP)

Did You Ever Wonder

How To Make Soap Bubbles Last Longer?

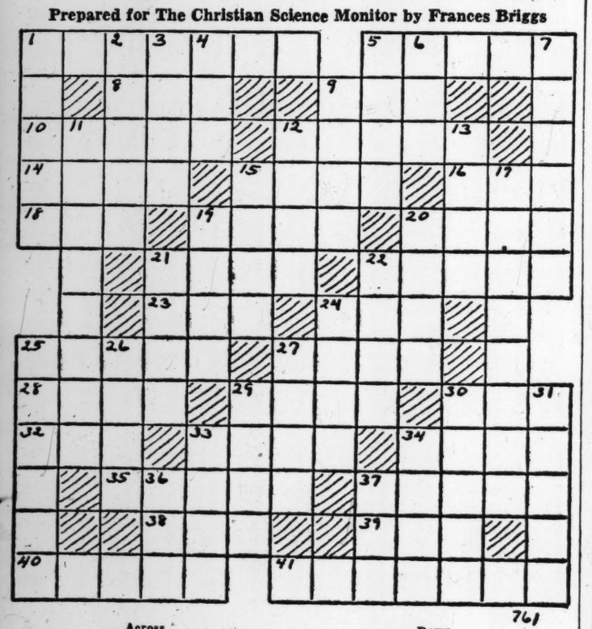
One reason for the short span of existence enjoyed by the fragile iridescent bubbles which we may blow from soapy water is that the rapid evaporation of the liquid thins the walls to the breaking point. A solution that will blow nice bubbles but is slower to evaporate may be made as follows: Cut about 4 ounces of white castile soap into thin shavings and put into a quart bottle of distilled water. Shake well, to make a saturated solution. To 2 volumes of this soap solution, add one volume concentrated glycerin. The resulting liquid will produce more lasting bubbles than plain soap and water will.

How the Word Journey Came to Mean a Trip?

The word journey originally signified a day's work or the amount produced in a day's work. This use of the term still survives in the glassmaking arts, and in the British mint, where it equals the coinage of 15 pounds of standard gold, 701 sovereigns, or 60 pounds of silver. A journey also used to mean the distance covered in a day of traveling. In the Middle Ages this was reckoned to be 20 miles.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



761

Across

1—What American soldier had a city in Texas named in his honor?
5—Who was author of "St. Ronan's Well"?
8—To be situated.
9—What is a Belgian watering place?
10—What general defeated Lee at Gettysburg?
12—What articles of apparel play important part in "Hop-o'-my Thumb"?
14—What is the sea eagle?
15—What is any of several fresh-water catfishes?
16—Shallow vessel.
18—What is a long narrow inlet?
19—What is an object used in squash racquets?
20—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
21—Musical sound.
22—What city is scene of opera "Zaza"?
23—To devour.
24—What month was named for Janus (abbr.)?
25—What was first name of author of "Lady Windermere's Fan"?
27—Harry L. Crosby, radio and cinema star, is better known by what name?
28—What is a piece used in chess?
29—What animal excavates a dwelling chamber underground?
30—Possessive pronoun.
32—Scene of many of Kipling's tales is laid where (abbr.)?
33—Threshold is what?
34—What is a country of southeastern Nebraska?
35—Adam's-needle is what plant?
37—What is a variety of cryptocrystalline quartz?
38—What do you call eggs of fishes?
39—What is an East Indian timber tree?
40—What river of England flows to Ouse?
41—Who were Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone?

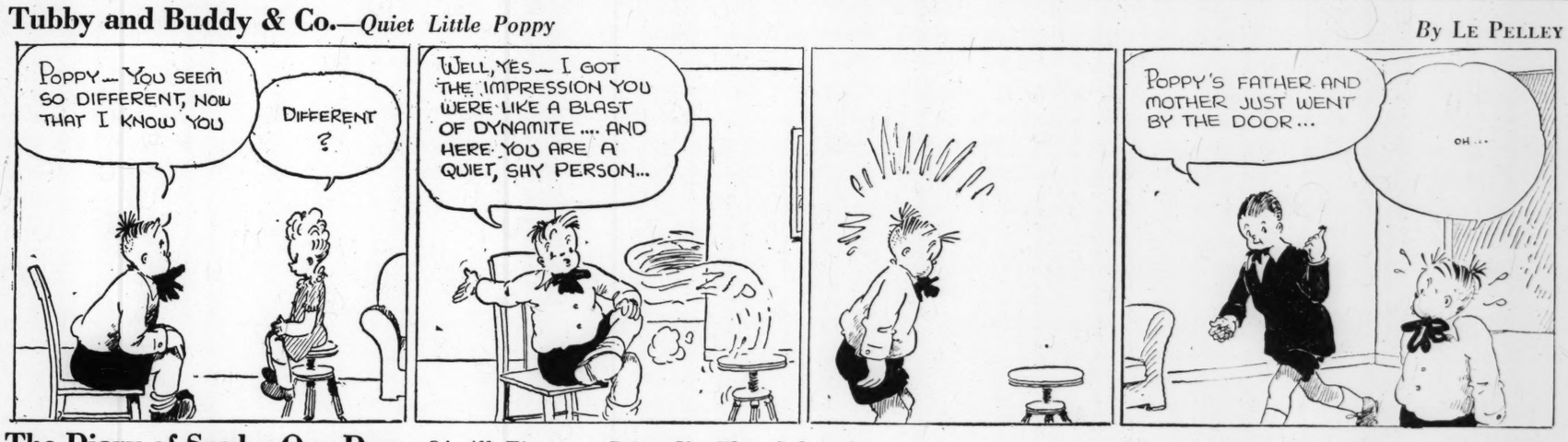
Down

1—Who was famous Greek epic poet?
2—Who is Manru's wife in opera "Manru"?
3—Border of an object is what?
4—What is an artificial mound used in golf?
5—Blot.
6—Marquis of Carabas owned what creature?
7—What active game?
9—Vital principle.
11—Who was traditional discoverer of North America and Greenland?
12—Trunk of a tree is what?
13—Any of various nonmetallic minerals.
15—To breathe in a labored manner.
17—Whose work is "Orlando Furioso"?
19—Wild hog is what?
20—Marcella Sembrich did what to become famous?
21—What wood is used for shipbuilding?
22—What is one of compartments of a window?
24—Who was Jack's companion in quest of water?
25—What place is scene of "Arabian Nights"?
26—What town in Wyoming is named in honor of an American plainsman?
27—What is a weapon used by Gauchos of South America?
29—What creatures are especially fond of cheese?
30—Final act of opera "Mignon" is laid in what country?
31—Plants by scattering on the soil.
33—Inhabitant of Peterhead is called what?
34—What is a seaport of Algeria?
36—Vase.
37—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quiet Little Poppy*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Of All Times to Bring Up That Subject!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spoonbill Has His Doubts*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Peaceful World

The object of war is to make peace. The kind of peace that is made will depend on who wins the war—on the aims and ideals, or the greed, of the victors. Unless free peoples are thinking about the shape of things to come, they are fighting on the defensive. Merely to protect institutions of liberty which exist is a noble thing, but those who are making sacrifices to that end have a right to demand also a positive gain toward the establishment of justice and right in international affairs.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, has given expression to some of the aspirations which must help nerve the endeavors of free peoples defending the traditions of democracy in this crisis. His address at the Norwegian Legation in Washington stating in broad outline the aims of the United States for restoration of law and order in the world after the war will help supply a needed directive in assuring that the sacrifices of war shall be to some purpose.

The idea of an "association of nations" to keep peace will not down. Mr. Welles adverts to the Wilsonian ideal and upholds it, though he is very frank in analyzing why the League of Nations in practice failed of its mission. It failed, he says, because of selfishness, of politico-economic ambitions, and because it came to be used merely as an instrument to preserve the status quo, not as a medium for bringing about peaceful, impartial, and equitable adjustments. The people must see to it that whatever new mechanism may be evolved is used in better spirit.

Mr. Welles does not undertake to blueprint such a mechanism. Others have provided a number of such plans and studies from which statesmen may draw. The American Acting Secretary does urge "that free governments of peace-loving nations everywhere should even now be considering and discussing the way in which they can best prepare for the better day which is to come."

The Christian Science Monitor has had under preparation for some time a series of abstracts of peace plans from authoritative and responsible sources. These condensed summaries will appear in this page from time to time beginning tomorrow in order that readers may have opportunity to examine, compare, and evaluate them.

A common ingredient of these plans, it will be found, is what Mr. Welles described as the vision of "an ordered world governed by law." In this phrase is to be discovered a key distinction between the kind of civilization which free peoples exalt and the regimentation which dictatorships impose.

From earliest recorded history despotism and oligarchy have sought to extend the personal power of an individual or a group. Their rule has meant government by whim or caprice, by favoritism or decree, changing with the winds of selfish interest.

The rise of free government and of democracy has paralleled and exemplified the growth in human thought of an understanding of impersonal or abstract right—the rise of an allegiance to ideals of justice and fairness. This is the unifying loyalty among free peoples of the earth. It is the force that makes them free and at the same time orderly.

This allegiance not to persons but to principles, rule not by men but by laws, devotion to justice rather than to power must constitute the touchstone of peace.

Congratulations, Governor!

Congratulations are due to Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois, who courageously vetoed a bill which would have permitted any city or town in the State to license the illegal handbook, where those who bet on the horse races now more or less surreptitiously place their wagers. The bill originated with politicians who saw an opportunity to collect taxes from what is—according to newspaper reports—a thriving industry in Chicago.

The mere fact that dishonest officeholders through politically controlled police departments, permit gambling joints to operate in defiance of the law, is not a valid reason for bringing these institutions under the aegis of the law. Licensing an iniquity does not make it respectable.

An Honor to the Theater

In the long ago when theatergoers were grateful to Germany for inspiring a brand of stage comic called the German comedian, Lew Fields put the theater in his debt with his gift of making laughter, with the connivance of his partner, Joe Weber. A couple of first-generation Polish-Americans, they were learning to fend for themselves while still children on New York City's East Side. They built their entertainments out of the simple elemental things they had found out about when they had to be funny or they didn't eat.

They performed in their notion of German dialect—which was really English as spoken by a new citizen who was still thinking in his native tongue. The grotesque verbiage in itself was funny, and when spoken in all sincerity by the antic pair the result was uproarious. Fields was always the wise one and Weber the gullible victim in their skits, a device for making any audience laugh that was deftly practiced by funmakers in the ancient Greek theaters.

One thing Lew Fields was sure of, after many years in a profession he was to follow for sixty years—an off-color joke does not amuse the whole audience. So the expensive and well-produced entertainments he put on alone or in partnership with Joe Weber, though they were often the heartiest sort of slap-stick humor, had the general reputation of being suitable for family audiences who liked musical travesties and vaudeville. From any point of view, the firm name of Weber and Fields is an honor to the theater.

If there's going to be a pork shortage, the agricultural colleges will have to revive that project for growing four hams to a hog.

Many an American who never attended a football game is silently chanting to the Russians: "Hold that line!"

Latin America on Guard

Devious methods conspicuous in the Nazi undermining of a dozen countries have one fatal limitation—they may work repeatedly against well-intentioned and decent peoples, but they gradually set up an increasing resistance that ultimately renders them powerless.

Britain, seeing what happened to Poland and France through failure to uproot their Fifth Columns, has been greatly strengthened by prompt action taken to restrain subversive aliens.

The United States closed Nazi consulates, thereby cutting off Berlin's extensive network of open espionage.

Latest and in some ways most surprising among the nations taking alert preventive action, is Bolivia—remote and thinly populated on its Andean plateau and jungle lowlands. Instead of waiting until Nazi agents had prepared another Norway or another Bulgaria, President Peñaranda expelled the German Minister as soon as documentary proof of plans for an armed insurrection had been obtained.

The marvel is that so many free peoples allowed themselves to be duped and cut down, one after the other, by a flagrant system of aggression that observes no scruples either within a nation or among nations.

In South America the going has been particularly easy for Nazi agents, until recent months. Argentina only within weeks has begun an investigation of Nazi activities. Individual Deputies in the Argentine Congress had brought back factual reports from Misiones and other strategic regions, proving the existence of arms caches, military forces ready to spring into action, and a carefully-laid schedule for Der Tag. The Argentine Government shrugged, until compelled to take action.

Bolivia's vigorous defensive measures are more remarkable in view of that country's former leanings toward Europe's totalitarians. The change underlines again how important the personal equation is in both Naziism and South American government. The Nazi technique is to spend treason money where it counts. Since many of the South American countries are, or can be, controlled by a handful of army officers and politicians, Berlin's aim is to win those few men by flattery, bribes, or any available means.

President Peñaranda, and President Santos of Colombia who has courageously repudiated Naziism with its works, highlight the growing tendency of Latin America to reject such blandishments and to come down from the fence onto the democratic side in the world struggle.

Bolivia appears to be aligning itself with the United States in the massing forces of freedom. These forces must eventually prove themselves stronger than methods which buy temporary gains with self-destroying currency.

Our Readers Say—

A World Divided Against Itself—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand!" (Matthew 12:25.) How often throughout the many pages of history has this statement been proved! How much confusion in making important decisions could we avoid by accepting this truth! Yet, how many there are that in the face of repeated proofs of this truth deny its verity!

When America was founded and its freedom won, it was divided into many small colonies separated by tariff barriers, religious barriers, and philosophical barriers; and had it not overcome these barriers and united itself, it surely would have been "brought to desolation." Yet, there were those who argued against unification and for the setting up of many small States.

Later the United States again was divided against itself—over the issue of slavery. There were those who advocated permitting our country to remain half free and half slave. Those same people believed that two direct opposites, freedom and slavery, could live harmoniously side by side; that two peoples, one free and the other enslaved or practicing enslavement, could live together in the same nation. This time it took a terrible war to again unite our country; for had it remained divided against itself, it surely would have been "brought to desolation."

Today our world is divided against itself. One faction is enslaved; the other is free. And there are those today who are telling us that we in America can live harmoniously in the same world with a Nazi-enslaved Europe. As in 1860 a nation could not stand half free and half enslaved, so today in 1941 a world cannot stand half free and half enslaved. Naziism and all similar ideologies must be stamped out and our world united under freedom, or we shall surely be "brought to desolation."

When we have again banished enslavement, this world divided against itself must be united. There will be those fighting unification, crying for revenge, isolation. But we must remember that statement from the Bible when we formulate peace terms; and we must remember that we were fighting slavery, Naziism, not the German, Italian, or any other people. A unifying, sufficiently powerful world government must be set up similar to the League of Nations conceived by Woodrow Wilson. We cannot remain divided, for today a world divided against itself shall be "brought to desolation." JACK EYERLY

Canton, Ill.

Ripe for Union Now?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent broadcast, Representative Gerald W. Landis of Indiana asserted America made a mistake in entering the first World War. The mistake was not in entering the war, but in not entering the League of Nations. If we had done our part then, there would be a different world story today.

The war raging now is just as much ours as it is Britain's, as our huge defense program proves. World co-operation is the one way to prevent the recurrence of war and the isolationists must not be permitted to again destroy all hope of a working organization and condemn the world to another terrible slaughter.

In union there is strength, and Clarence Streit's plan for a Federal Union is an excellent one. It has worked for the United States and it will work for the world.

New York JANE O'RYAN

A Time for Silence?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Wheeler is abusing the right of freedom of speech when he warns the world of the occupation of Iceland before this is a safely accomplished fact. Men who wish to remain free must know when to hold their tongues. To give away military information of value to our all-but-declared enemy, Nazi Germany, is to come dangerously close to treason. Those who object to our military moves can and should voice their objections in committee, so as not to imperil American lives and American foreign policy. Such reckless and irresponsible talking out of turn makes it a case of "License, they mean, when they cry Liberty." E. L. F.

Wellesley, Mass.

"Inside the War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just a word of appreciation for the series "Inside the War." They are so readable and informative that they have been educational. I have passed mine on to a friend who has in turn used these articles for study club work.

The Christian Science Monitor has a unique and vital place in the world today and we are more thankful for it as time goes on.

Marion, Iowa BERNICE C. TOMS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

You Asked for It, Uncle

Negotiated Peace Without Hitler?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is a negotiated peace with Hitler to be advocated as the sole alternative to chaos and prostration or stalemate? Most American isolationists would have it that way. But in advocating a negotiated peace with Hitler, Charles Lindbergh and his friends overlook one factor that is of utmost importance also in the sphere of *Realpolitik*: the factor of morality. If Britain were to negotiate with Hitler, she would announce to the world and to her own people her defeat, the defeat of the cause of freedom and democracy which, as matters stand, would also amount to a crushing defeat for America. A negotiated peace with Hitler, on whatever basis, constitutes morally and politically a Hitler victory.

There appears to be only one way to end the present tragedy and the untold sufferings of millions. The Germans themselves must create the prerequisite for breaking the stalemate. In destroying Adolf Hitler and his gang, in breaking the rule of the Nazi party and of the Gestapo, and in putting trustworthy and respectable men into the positions which are now held by gangsters, the Germans must open the way for negotiations that shall lead to the end of hostilities and eventually to a sound peace.

No false hopes should be entertained in America that an overthrow of Hitler and the Nazis is imminent. For eight long years vain hopes along these lines have lulled Germany's neighbors into inertia. The slightest sign of indecision on the part of the Anglo-Saxon democracies to hold out against Hitler, come what may, will only strengthen the Nazis internally.

* * *

Nevertheless, the possibility of an internal change for the better in Germany should not be left entirely out of the picture, simply because it has not taken place previously. It should be pointed out that army morale and discipline are high in Germany—in spite and not because of the fact that Hitler is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Few, if any, complaints have been heard in the course of this war against the behavior of the regular German troops. For the genuine bitterness and disgust with which many of these troops as well as their commanding officers regard the S. S. and the Nazi scourge, I can vouch personally. Though a mutiny or revolution seems to be out of the question in the predictable future, we should not give up hope that the stalemate between Britain and Germany will some day be broken by the positive elements in the German armed forces which are, after all, nothing but German people in arms. In any event every attempt should be made by the democracies in addition to taking all necessary military measures to encourage and to strengthen the potential anti-Hitler forces within Germany.

After Hitler what? To this question, now so frequently asked, one can at present answer only that the forceful removal of Hitler and the Nazis from within would, after an initial shock, probably raise the national morale in Germany. Most observers, foreign and German, agree that in wide sections of the German people, even among the industrial workers, a longing for the old and inherited form of government can be noted, which, in the memory of the German people, has combined authority and discipline with democracy and justice for all. It is not improbable that, in the event of Hitler's overthrow, a respected and trusted member of one of the old ruling families, preferably a South German, will be asked to serve as trustee or regent to steer the Reich through the dangerous channels of the transition period until peace is finally established.

* * *

It is clear to every observer that the New Germany, if it is to succeed internally and externally, will have to rest on the broadest democratic and social foundations. It will slowly and through hard effort have to win back the confidence that Hitler's mad policies have destroyed, before Europe can have a durable peace. In order to be durable this peace must be economically sound and politically just. It must aspire to give equal opportunity, the right of self-determination and security to all, to the small as well as to the big nations, to all nationalities and creeds; it must give restitution where injustice and injury was done; but it must not be vindictive. It must be a Christian, democratic, a truly European peace.

If the American supporters of a negotiated peace would advocate negotiations with a de-Nazified Germany, instead of appeasement of the insatiable Hitler, if they would make an effort to be truly realistic concerning the moral aspect of a negotiated peace, their cause would at once be elevated to a moral and constructive cause. The responsible Englishman or American statesman who has the courage to demand or to announce the readiness of his country to enter into peace negotiations with a de-Nazified Germany, will hold a light of hope before the eyes of millions of peoples in all countries. His word may become the signal for Hitler's overthrow and the starting point for a new and happier age. HANS SCHMIDT

Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

On Promoting Safety

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

If you should search current traffic accident figures for evidences of what the traffic safety people call "war jitters," you would find some interesting facts.

In the first place, not only traffic fatalities, but the fatality rate per hundred million vehicle miles, has increased in recent months. But actually, it is pointed out by Sidney J. Williams, public safety director of the National Safety Council, the increase is almost exactly equal to the mathematical expectancy, based on the increase in traffic volume.

In other words, not only do these safety people ordinarily expect the number of fatalities to increase when there is more travel, but they expect the proportion to increase. Because, they say, when you double the number of cars on the road the accident hazard actually is not doubled but quadrupled—there are twice as many cars and each car has twice as many chances of being involved in a mishap; it might hit another, already out, or another might hit it.

There we have one explanation for the increase. But that doesn't take into account the fact that from 1936 to 1939, during periods when travel was likewise increasing, the number of fatalities and the rate per hundred million miles of travel, steadily decreased. Why have these figures jumped the other way during this particular period of increased travel when before they were for some reason cut down?

* * *

Well, to answer part of it, the safety people say that the reduction before was due chiefly to the effects of safety education. Has that education, have all safety efforts built up to a point of maximum efficiency over the past decade or so, suddenly become ineffective? No, the safety people say; some other factor has entered the picture. And it must be what they call "war jitters."

What does Mr. Williams mean by "war jitters?"

He means: "Hurry, justified or not; more money to spend, and some of it spent on liquor; pre-occupation with the troubles of the world and personal troubles growing therefrom; a general 'here-today-gone-tomorrow-so-what's-the-use' attitude."

While Mr. Williams does not mention it, many safety experts have begun to recognize also another important factor. It may affect those who are not directly affected at all by any of the above. For example, you may not be in a hurry, you may be a teetotaler, you may have no personal worries, no sense of fatalism, and you may be giving undivided physical and mental attention to the job of driving—as a matter of fact you may be thinking hard about the dangers of driving and the prospects of an accident.

It's as if we were going out to look for an accident to avoid, looking for trouble to avoid. What do you think is liable to happen in such cases? The safety people in recent years have, as we have said, begun to see that you can "scare people" into having accidents by making them too conscious of the dangers, by directing attention constantly at the negative factors, rather than simply at the proper things to do, and by seeking to inspire a calm, clear, cautious but unafraid, positive attitude in the driver.

* * *

"War jitters," or whatever you want to call the emotional state which seems to be aggravated during such a time as this, is translated, if it isn't caught and dealt with, into a less positive attitude, more fear, more of that looking-for-trouble-to-avoid attitude. It's a matter of too much attention on the subject of accidents, rather than of not enough, it seems.

This doesn't mean that there should be any less attention to safety, any less safety education. It means that safety education might well be emphasized in that field in which the driver is not "scared" into being careful—which really is impossible—but is made aware of the right things to do, and made to recognize that so-called "war jitters" just add another item to be counteracted by more positive thinking and acting.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Prophet Vindicated

At least, nobody can say now that Hitler is a false prophet. He is the fellow who predicted, as long ago as January 30, 1937: "Any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatever."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Red Birds Break a Barrier

The summer sun shone bright that day in Wall Street, the special kind of sunshine you see in the narrow canyon, casting the sidewalk into deep shadows, darkening the entrances of buildings, pointing the gleaming towers to greater heights of brilliance—up, up, fifty, sixty, seventy stories.

It was the late morning interval when revolving doors retard to a slower tempo. Fflupp, fflupp, fl-f-f-f. She came out of the tallest building and hesitated a moment, trying to recall where that subway kiosk was. Odd to feel so out of place in such a famous business district, especially since she herself was a business woman. That's what two weeks' vacation will do. It makes even a brief business errand seem like a social event. That's what a hat with red birds and a luncheon date at a smart roof garden will do for a woman. Especially the hat. A white hat with a starchy whiff of veil and two red birds such as were never seen on land or sea. Indeed, their origin was undoubtedly the barnyard, but by some metamorphosis of the fashion world, those bantam feathers had become two bright red birds, perched on a white hat and peering over its brim in astonishment at the pompadour beneath. Certainly a hat so gay cannot be worn without a holiday air.

On she went to the corner. Yes, there was the little newsstand for a landmark, almost obscured now by the massive form of a woman tending her wares, a tremendous woman with a plaid peasant shawl pinned firmly around her mighty shoulders. As the strong arms swooped down on another bundle of papers, something caught her eye. Weathered, Slavic features broke into joyful creases. "Ah," she cried, "your red birds, they are beautiful! Like the red birds we had over the fields at home."

"I've just been seeing lots of colored birds," said the white hat. "I've come from North Carolina where they have all kinds."

"Finches, too?" asked the plaid shawl.

"Yes, and tanagers and cardinals, and all kinds of blue birds and yellow birds—seems as though they don't have any plain-color birds down there."

"Ah, we had such beautiful birds at home! I'm glad you came my way today so I could see your red birds."

"So am I!"

It took only a minute. No hesitation, no explanations, nothing more was asked of the interval. There was just this moment of unselfconscious joy in a hat bright with red birds. It didn't matter who wore it. They both owned it now—and the tall gray barriers of convention parted to let this gaiety into the day. H. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.